The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6649.—Vol. XL. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1859. [Price Fourpence.

BIRTHS.

On September 12th, at Geelong, Victoria, the wife of Charles Alfred Woolley, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 21st instant, at Newbury Park, Sutton Forest, Mrs. Edward Nicholson, of a daughter.

On the 25th instant, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Jones, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. Richard Pearce, of a son.

On the 26th instant, at No. 63, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. James Gray, of a son.

On the 28th instant, at Shell Cove, North Shore, Mrs. Alexander Thomson, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On 27th instant, at Newtown, Sarah Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. C. Whately, aged one year and two months.

On the 28th instant, at Carter's Barracks, Frederick William, infant son of Sergeant-Major Darley, aged eight months.

On the 28th instant, at his residence, College-buildings, Jamison street, Mr. Robert Byers, late Auditor, in the fifty-sixth year of his age, leaving an affectionate wife and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ENGLAND via MAURITIUS and OVERLAND.—THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP EMEU, 1530 tons, 300 horse-power, DANIEL G. MUNRO, Esq., commander, will leave this port with Her Majesty's Mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on FRIDAY, the 14th of OCTOBER, at two o'clock, touching at MELBOURNE, KANGAROO ISLAND, and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

A CONVENTION has been recently concluded between H. H. the Viceroy and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, by which various changes and improvements have been made in the arrangements for the transit of passengers through Egypt; and for the future the Company's rates of passage-money and the transit fares through that country will be distinct and independent of each other.

The Company's rates will be for the sea passage only, and are as follows:—

To Southampton	£110
Gibraltar	110
Marseilles	105
Malta	100
Alexandria	90

Tickets for the journey across Egypt, entitling the holder thereof to the advantage secured by the Company in their recent convention with the Viceroy, will be issued to the through passengers at the same time as the passage tickets, at the following rates:—

For First-class passengers	£7 0
Second-class passengers	3 10
Children, half fare.	

Passengers who decline to take the Company's booked-through transit tickets, and who prefer paying their own transit through Egypt at the local rates, will only be booked by the Company to Suez in the first place, at the intermediate fares, but, upon quitting the vessel, will be furnished with a voucher of their having been conveyed one portion of the voyage: upon production of which at Alexandria, they will be entitled to be carried forward by the first steamer having room, upon payment of such a sum as shall make the total amount for the sea journey the same as that charged to a booked-through passenger.

Supplies of railway tickets will also be made to the pursers, in order that passengers who have embarked without them may be furnished with them during the passage, should they think proper.

All baggage to be delivered for shipment the day previous to sailing.

RATES OF FREIGHT ON SPECIE.

The Company are prepared to convey by each of the mail steamers a certain amount of Gold on the Company's red form of bill of lading, at the rate of 2 per cent., to cover Freight and Insurance to the Bank of England.

The amount to be taken on these advantageous terms being limited, an early application should be made.

HENRY MOORE, agent.

Moore's Wharf, 15th September, 1859.

BRIGHTON—MANLY BEACH—STEAMERS. On and after SATURDAY, October 1st, (Fares, 1s.; children, 6d.) VICTORIA, and PHANTOM, will leave

Phœnix Wharf.	Woolloomooloo.
10.5, 2.5.	7.15, 10.30, 2.30, 5.15.
From Manly to Sydney.	To Woolloomooloo.
12, 5.30	8.15, 3.30, 5.30, 6.

SUNDAYS—(Fares, 1s. 6d.; children, 9d.) Phœnix Wharf, 10.5, 2.5; Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30. From Manly, 12, 4.30, 5.30

On SATURDAYS and TUESDAYS, the PHANTOM (from Woolloomooloo 10.30) will go an hour's trip up Middle Harbour before landing her passengers at Manly. No charge above the 1s. fare.

On MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, around Rose Bay, Watson's Bay, South and North Head (weather permitting).

On WEDNESDAY, Spring Cove and North Harbour.

An omnibus leaves the corner of George and King streets, twenty minutes before the steamer leaves Woolloomooloo.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—These swift steam-packets continue to ply between Sydney and Parramatta, on every week day, as follows:—

From Parramatta,	From Sydney,
8, 11, and 4.	9, 1·15, and 4.

On Sunday, from Sydney at 9 a.m., returning at 4 p.m. Cabin, 2s. 6d.; steerage, 1s. 6d.; in full, without any charge for omnibus, which will set down all passengers in the centre of the town free of all charge.

Refreshments to be had on board.

STEAMER to BELLAMBI.—The RAPID will leave the Bethel Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, for the above port on FRIDAY MORNING, at 8 a.m., returning the same evening. Passage, 7s. 6d.

SPEER and MEIKLEJOHN, agents.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

For the CLYDE RIVER, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

For WOLLONGONG, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock

For KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN, THIS NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.

For ULLADULLA, and MERIMBULA, TWOFOLD BAY, on SATURDAY, at 10 a.m.

For PORT MACQUARIE, on FRIDAY, 7th October.

Phœnix Wharf, 29th September.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER. The WILLIAMS, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock.

ROBERT R. HUNTLEY, Manager.

H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

ILLALONG, to the HUNTER, THIS MORNING, at 7 o'clock.

COLLAROY, to the HUNTER, TO-MORROW NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.

Steamer to CLARENCE TOWN, TUESDAY, 4th OCTOBER, at 11 o'clock, p.m.

CITY OF SYDNEY, to MELBOURNE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.

TELEGRAPH, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, THIS EVENING, at 10.

EAGLE, to PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON direct, THURSDAY, 13th October, at 6 p.m.

SAMSON, to the MANNING RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, MONDAY EVENING, at 10.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM to BRISBANE and IPSWICH.—The best and quickest route to the TOOLOOM DIGGINGS.—The TELEGRAPH will leave THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM TO CLARENCE RIVER.—By the GRAFTON and FENELLA, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 9 p.m., from Grafton Wharf.

KIRCHNER and CO., Agents.

THE I. C. R. M. CO.'S STEAMERS will be despatched as under, or immediately after the arrival of the English mails:—

For AUCKLAND direct, loading at the Grafton Wharf, PRINCE ALFRED, 1000 tons, J. BOWDEN, commander, on 10th October.

For NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO, loading at Moore's Wharf, LORD WORSLEY, 550 tons, R. JOHNSON, commander, on 8th October.

For freight and passage, apply to PEARSON and CO., agents, Moore's Wharf.

FOR MORPETH and NEWCASTLE, the POLLY HOPKINS, THIS EVENING. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

FOR KEMPSEY, MACLEAY RIVER.—The MARGARET, THIS MORNING, from Commercial Wharf.

FOR the MACLEAY RIVER.—The schooner ALBATROSS. Commercial Wharf. Apply on board.

FOR WINGHAM, MANNING RIVER.—The schooner JESSIE, will sail for the above place the first fair wind.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES COX and CO., Baltic Wharf.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER.—The schooner STORM KING, now receiving cargo at the Circular Wharf, and sails the first fair wind.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to WILLIAM WRIGHT, 28, Bathurst-street.

FOR THE MORUYA RIVER.—The schooner HOPE, LAURENCE, master, will sail on SATURDAY next.

For freight or passage apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR THE MORUYA RIVER.—The ketch TITANIA, BASTON, master, sails THIS DAY, at noon.

For freight or passage, apply to THOMAS M'CAFFERY, Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE MORUYA RIVER.—The schooner DOVE, MANSON, master, will sail as above on SATURDAY next.

For freight or passage apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL FOR QUEENSLAND (MORETON BAY).—The A1 regular trader VIXEN, W. BENNETT, commander, now fast loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, will have her usual despatch.

For freight or passage apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-st.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The schooner CALLENDER, now fast loading.

Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.; or to WILLIAM WRIGHT, 28, Bathurst-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The regular trader, WANDERER, SMITH, master, is now ready to receive cargo at the Victoria Wharf, and will have her usual quick dispatch.

For freight or, passage, apply to HENRY CLARKE, at the Wharf; or MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-st.

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The favourite clipper brig SARAH, W. FIRTH, commander, will be despatched from the Grafton Wharf about SATURDAY next.

Apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

ONLY VESSEL for LAUNCESTON.—The colonial-built brig LADY DENISON, JOHN M'KINLAY, commander, will clear at the Customs TO-MORROW. Has still room for a few tons of freight.

For which, or passage, apply on board, at Russell's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

Rates of Passage.

Cabin (including wines, beer, beds, bedding, &c.)	£8 8 0
Steerage (including provisions)	4 4 0

FOR ADELAIDE.—The regular trader KESTREL, Smith, master, is now ready to receive cargo at the Victoria Wharf, and having a considerable portion engaged, will have her usual quick dispatch.

For freight or passage, apply to HENRY CLARKE, at the Wharf, or to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

YARROW, FOR ADELAIDE.—Shippers are requested to pass ENTRIES, and send in BILLS of LADING by noon, this day. MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR WELLINGTON and HAWKES BAY.—The Aberdeen clipper barque ECLIPSE, Captain Elliott, will sail from Newcastle on the 10th October.

For freight or passage, throughout from Sydney, apply to FAIRHURST and CO., 75, Pitt-street North.

FIRST VESSEL for PORT COOPER.—The favourite clipper trader DART, B. JENKINS, commander, will be dispatched in a few days. The accommodations are unequalled in the trade.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street

THE WILLIAM ALFRED, for WELLINGTON and NELSON. Apply to M. E. MURNIN.

FOR THE FEEGEES.—The well-known and favourite brig LALLA ROOKH, Captain SIMPSON, daily expected from Melbourne, will sail about the 30th September.

For freight or passage apply to M. BAYLEY, Customhouse agent, Circular Quay.

FOR HONGKONG.—To SAIL, 29th October. The fine first-class clipper ship HELIOS, 1000 tons, CARTNEY, commander.

For light freight (having all her dead weight engaged) or passage, apply to R. TOWNS and CO., or MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR PASSENGERS AND LIGHT FREIGHT ONLY.—The first class ship CALDERA, 730 tons, Captain CLYMA, will sail for LONDON, on or about the 25th instant, and book a few first and second class passengers, at moderate rates.

For rates of passage, and freight, application to be made to Captain CLYMA, on board, at Circular Quay; LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 213, George-street.

FOR LONDON.—To Shippers and Passengers.—The fine A1 British built ship DAWSTONE, JAMES NEWTON, commander, will sail on the 5th October. Requires a small quantity of light freight to fill up, and will sail as above. Has still room for two or three cabin passengers, at moderate rates.

Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

Can take several steerage passengers, in enclosed berths, with liberal dietary scale.

TO SHIPPERS and PASSENGERS for LONDON.—Messrs. Dunbar's well-known ship VIMEIRA, J. B. SWANSON, commander, will be despatched from Sydney about 15th November. Passengers, to secure cabins in her, will require to make early application to the undersigned, who will be glad to furnish every information as to accommodation and rates of passage money. An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship. A cow or cows will be provided to secure a supply of fresh milk during the voyage, and the passage money includes wines, beer, spirits, attendance, &c., for first-class passengers, in a style for which Messrs. Dunbar's ships enjoy so high a character.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO. agents.

Intermediate and steerage passengers will be accommodated at reasonable rates, in closed cabins, and with a liberal dietary scale.

TO SAIL 10th to 20th JANUARY, 1860.—To PASSENGERS for LONDON.—Dunbar's ship LA HOGUE, JOHN WILLIAMS, commander, will sail positively as above. Plans of cabins can be seen, and all information obtained, on application to the undersigned.

Many cabins being already in treaty for, those desirous of securing suitable accommodation will do well to fix at once.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

BLACK BALL AND EAGLE LINES OF PACKETS. Passage money £14 and upwards.—For LIVERPOOL direct, the magnificent A1 clipper ship DONALD M'KAY, 2604 tons burthen, CHARLES E. PRYCE, commander, will be despatched from MELBOURNE for the above port on 25th October. To families returning to England this vessel presents an excellent opportunity. She is most beautifully fitted up, and her saloon cabins are the largest and most commodious of any ship in the trade, and are furnished with beds, bedding, linen, and all cabin requisites. Her second and third-class cabins are also most complete, and from their unusual size offers inducements seldom met with.

The DONALD M'KAY is the largest sailing merchant ship in the world, and is admitted by all who have sailed in her to be a most comfortable ship.

Captain Pryce (formerly chief officer of the Crœsus s.s.) is well known to the Australian public, and passengers may rely on every attention being made to their comfort.

An experienced surgeon will accompany the ship.

A cow will be kept for the use of saloon passengers.

For plans of cabins, rates of passage, freight, &c., apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne; or THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., O'Connell-street, Sydney.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS from MELBOURNE to LONDON.—To sail on the 10th October, the magnificent clipper ship ANGLESEY, A1, 1200 tons, JOHN M'KERLIE, commander. This vessel has just accomplished the voyage from London to Melbourne in seventy-three days; and there is every reason to believe that the homeward voyage will be equally successful. The accommodations for passengers are first-rate, and the dietary scale for second and third class passengers very liberal.

First class,	£65 to £90.
Second class,	£32 to £35, including steward's attendance.
Third class,	£18 to £25.

9, Bridge-street. J. B. METCALFE and CO.

SHIP BLUE JACKET, FROM LONDON.—Consignees by the above vessel will be pleased to pass their Custom House ENTRIES immediately, for the Circular Quay, and to take notice that the vessel will not be responsible for any goods after they are landed; and also, that goods for which entries are not passed when ready to be discharged will be entered by the undersigned at the risk and expense of the consignees. BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 273, George-street.

SHIP DAMASCUS, from LONDON.—CONSIGNEES per above vessel are requested to pass their entries immediately for Campbell's Wharf. All goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at their expense and risk. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

SHIP BELL ROCK, from HONGKONG.—E H P, 595 Bags SUGAR. If entry is not passed for the above by 11 o'clock THIS DAY, the same will be entered, landed, and stored at expense and risk of those concerned. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., agents, Bell Rock.

CALDERA, FOR LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS and CLAIMS against this ship are requested to be sent in, in duplicate, by noon on Saturday, the 1st October, to the office of GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 213, George-street.

TO STEAM PACKET COMPANIES and others.—WANTED, to PLY between SYDNEY and the CLYDE RIVER, a first-class Steamer, drawing not more than seven feet six inches water; trade guaranteed. For further particulars apply STRANGER, care of T. W. Wallis, auctioneer, &c., Braidwood.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, the splendid clipper barque EXCELSIOR, A1 in French Lloyd's, 273 tons register, but will carry nearly 400 tons general cargo, at a draft of about 11 feet 6 inches. This vessel having been built on a new American principle, so as to combine great speed with light draft and large carrying capacity, was newly coppered and re-classed a few months ago; had all new fastenings, was fitted with heavy blocks, with brass-plated sheaves, and was made in every respect complete. She is one of the fastest vessels in the colony, and requires only 10 tons ballast; indeed, between this and Newcastle none would be required. She is well found in stores, sails, gear, &c., &c., and can be sent to sea without a shilling outlay. Intending purchasers are invited to inspect her at the Flour Company's Wharf (where she is now discharging a cargo of over 400 tons), and where the inventory can be seen. For further particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR SALE, the well-known schooner SOUVENIR, 64 tons register, admirably adapted for the Island trade. She is well found in spars, rigging, sails, &c., and ready for sea at any moment. Apply to M. BAYLEY, Customhouse agent, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, NATIVE LASS, 105 tons register, sails fast, and in first-rate order, well found in sails, gear, &c. If not sold, will be despatched for Melbourne in a few days. JAMES MALCOLM and CO.

SKIFF, with centre-board, oars, two pairs paddles, sail, &c. Pulls and sails very fast. Lies at Mr. Langford's Wharf, near Miller's Point. Price £25. A. J. ORMSBY, Botts' Wharf.

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT, Port Jackson.—An appointment of HARBOUR PILOT having become vacant, applications for the same, accompanied by testimonials, will be received at this office until two o'clock, on THURSDAY, the 6th October next, at which hour applicants are requested to be in attendance.

By order of the Board,
W. J. WILSHIRE, secretary.

The Office of the Pilot Board, 19th September.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY. Notice is hereby given that a MEETING of the above Society will be held in the Society's Office, Hunter-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the fourth day of October next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of declaring the result of the second quinquennial investigation.

By order of the Board.
ROBERT THOMSON, Secretary.

Hunter-street, September 19.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.—The public are requested to take notice, that this BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, 1st October next, for the half-yearly balance of accounts.

The Customers of the Bank are requested to send in their pass-books on or before the 30th instant, that the accounts may be made up and balanced for the half-year, as usual.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

29th September, 1859.

THE CREDITORS of Mr. ROBERT FISHER are respectfully requested to attend a MEETING to be held at Messrs. L. and S. Spyer's, Wynyard square, on FRIDAY next, the 30th, at 3 p.m.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.—A MEETING hereof will be held at the Metropolitan Hotel, MONDAY next, the 3rd of October, at half-past two in the afternoon, for the purpose of determining upon further works required to be done to the Race-course at Randwick.

S. C. BURT, hon. sec.

AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The usual Monthly MEETING will take place, at St. Benedict's, on SATURDAY, the 1st October, at 3 o'clock, p.m. As the Education Bill is to be considered, all teachers who can possibly attend, are requested to do so. JOHN RYAN, Secretary.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.—Teachers of all public schools are hereby invited to attend a MEETING to be held at the School of Arts, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY next, 1st October, at 2 p.m., to consider the new Education Bill.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY of SYDNEY.—Resident STUDENTS are expected to return into Residence, and Non-Resident STUDENTS to recommence attendance at the College on MONDAY, the 3rd October, being the first day of Michaelmas Term.

HENRY J. HOSE, M.A., Warden.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY of SYDNEY.—The LECTURES (Divinity and Tutorial) for Michaelmas Term, will begin on TUESDAY, the 4th October. The subjects are notified in the Lecture Rooms of the College.

HENRY J. HOSE, M. A., Warden.

NEW SOUTH WALES ALLIANCE.—A LECTURE will be delivered in the Hall of Temperance, THIS EVENING, the 29th of September, by Dr. BERNCASTLE. Subject: "Causes of the Revolt of the Bengal Sepoys." Doors open at seven o'clock, lecture to commence at half-past. Admission free.

R. RONALD, secretary, New South Wales Alliance.

LECTURE.—On THURSDAY EVENING next, 30th instant, a Lecture on "Revivals of Religion" will be delivered by the Rev. J. A. MANTON, in the Wesleyan Chapel, Macquarie-street, Parramatta. Service will commence at seven o'clock.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Debate, THIS EVENING, "Ought the Law of Primogeniture to be abolished?" Commence at 8 o'clock. Admittance free.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—An extra LECTURE will be given THIS EVENING, by CHARLES HARPUR, Esq., on POETRY. Doors open at seven o'clock, commence at half-past. Admittance 6d. each. Members free.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—LECTURE THIS EVENING, on POETRY, by CHARLER HARPUR, Esq.

CHARLES HARPUR, Esq., on POETRY, at the SCHOOL OF ARTS.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—TICKETS for the ensuing Quarter are now ready for delivery. Terms: Annual, £1; half-yearly, 10s.; quarterly, 5s.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Library and Reading Rooms, 588, George-street, near the Cathedral. Subscribers, and young men desirous of joining, are informed that a new quarter will commence on 1st October. The institution is open from 8 a.m. till 10 p.m. Terms, 5s. per quarter, or £1 per annum.

F. J. GARRICK, Hon. Sec.

BALMAIN MUNICIPALITY.—The Committee for promoting the petition in favour of the above are requested to MEET THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, in the School of Arts.

BALMAIN MUNICIPALITY.—Committee appointed to promote the petition for placing Balmain under the Municipalities Act for 1858.

Chairman:—E. W. Cameron, Esq.
Secretary:—Mr. George Cochran.

Messrs. John Black	John Row
John Booth	F. Parsons
George Bonamy	Thomas Perkins
J. V. Barnard	H. Perdrian
W. P. Moffatt	J. H. Palmer
P. M'Beathe, senior	R. S. Ross
William Marshall	Captain Rountree
Rev. R. Mansfield	G. M. Simpson
Alexander Gray	G. S. Yarnton.
Dr. O. S. Evans	

AUSTRALIAN HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The SPRING EXHIBITION will be held, in the Botanic Gardens, on WEDNESDAY next, when prizes will be awarded for floricultural and horticultural exhibits only. A gold medal will be awarded for the best collection of purchased fruits. Through the kind permission of Colonel Perceval and the Officers of H. M. 12th Regiment, the Band will perform during the day. Admission at 2 o'clock. Tickets 1s. each, children 6d.

Prize schedules and all information may be obtained on application to the undersigned, at the office of the society, 9, Hunter-street, between 11 and 1 o'clock daily. H. R. WEBB, assistant secretary.

A BAZAAR, in aid of the Liverpool Reading Room and Mechanics' Institute, will be held at Liverpool, on the 28th and 29th December, 1859.

The following committee of ladies will feel grateful for any contributions, addressed to them, at Liverpool:—

Mrs. Priddle	Mrs. James Browne
Mrs. G. T. Rowe	Mrs. Allwood
Mrs. Husking	Mrs. Charles Grahame.

W. FRANCIS ALLWOOD, hon. secretary.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—New quarter commences October 1st. Tickets are now ready for delivery. Terms:—Annual, £1; half-yearly, 10s.; quarterly, 5s. These tickets admit members to the Reading-room, which is open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., and is well supplied with English, French, German, American, and most of the Colonial newspapers, magazines, and reviews. Use of the Circulating Library, containing upwards of 7000 volumes (to which about 400 volumes will be added in the course of a few days), consisting of works of Fiction, Scientific, and Standard Works, by the best authors. Admission to each lecture, with the privilege of introducing two ladies. JOHN T. HOBBS, secretary.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

CHARLES GAMBLE.—Enquiry having been made from home respecting Charles Gamble, aged twenty-eight years, and by profession a chemist, who emigrated to this colony a few years ago, any person who can afford information relative to him is requested to have the goodness to communicate the same to this office. H. H. BROWNE, Agent for Immigration. Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 29th September.

C. S. P.—Please call for a LETTER at the Herald Office.

FRANKIE, dear.—Do please write or come to me, or tell me where I can come to you. ELIZABETH D.

MISS AMY VANDELURE (a native of Spain).—The above young Lady, who in 1853 resided with her mother and sister in Melbourne, Victoria, will hear of something to her advantage by communicating with Mr. J. A. CUNNEEN, Clarefield, via Singleton; or to DESMOND and CO., Melbourne. September 20.

ZEPHYR wants to hear from PHŒBE, who will please write soon.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager .... Mr. Charles Poole.

Last night of the grand opera of ERNANI.

Members of opera company—
MADAME CARANDINI
MADAME SARA FLOWER
MISS JULIA MATHEWS
Mr. WALTER SHERWIN
Mr. FRANK HOWSON
Mr. JOHN GREGG
Mr. JOHN HOWSON.

Conductor ...... Mr. C. Packer.
Cornet-à-piston ...... Mr. R. Kohler.

The opera season will terminate on the 17th October, the operatic artistes being under engagement to appear at the Theatre Royal, Melbourne.

THIS EVENING, Thursday, September 28th,

The performance will commence with Verdi's grand opera of ERNANI, Or, the Bandit.

To conclude with the laughable farce of THE WEDDING BREAKFAST.

In consequence of the immense success of the Corsican Brothers, it will be repeated to-morrow evening.

In rehearsal, Donizetti's opera of LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

The opera of FRA DIAVOLO which has been for some time in preparation, will be produced in a few days.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.

DRAMATIC AND OPERATIC FESTIVAL.
Fashionable Nights

First and only appearance of Mr. CHARLES POOLE, who will appear in two characters.

NEW PLAY—NEW OPERA.

On MONDAY and TUESDAY, 3rd and 4th October, The COMPLIMENTARY BENEFITS tendered by the Company to Mr. CHARLES POOLE, will take place, under the distinguished Patronage of his Excellency the Governor-General, Sir W. T. DENISON, K.C.B.

His Honor the Chief Justice
Their Honors the Judges
A. Cheeke, Esq., District Court Judge
Sir Charles Nicholson
Hon. L. H. Bayley, Attorney-General
Hon. J. F. Hargrave, Solicitor-General
Hon. A. T. Holroyd
Hon. Captain J. Lamb, M.L.C.
Hon. R. J. Want, M.L.C.
Hon. R. M. I. Isaacs, M.L.C.
Hon. George Hill, M.L.C.
Colonel Barney, R.E.
Captain Ward, R.E., Master of the Mint
Captain Martindale, R.E.
Hon. W. Dalley, M.L.A.
Hon. James Martin, M.L.A.
S Samuel, Esq., M.L.A.
W. C Windeyer, Esq., M.L.A.
F. Cooper, Esq., M.L.A.
W. R. Piddington, Esq., M.L.A., Chairman of Committees
Hon. J. B. Darvall, M.L.A.
Hon. T. A. Murray, M.L.A.
The Right Worshipful George Smith, Esq., Mayor
The Aldermen of the Municipal Council
R. D. Merrill, Esq., Consul for the United States
W. Kirchner, Esq., Consul for Austria and Prussia
M. Cloquet, Esq., Consul for Belgium
A. Dreutler, Esq., Consul for Bremen and Lubeck
James Greer, Esq., Consul for Hanover
C. J. Muller, Esq., Consul for Saxony and Oldenburg
P. A. Dutruc, Esq., Consul for Sardinia
Louis Chapelay, Esq., Consul for Switzerland
W. D. Somerville, Esq.
George Milford, Esq.
J. Levey, Esq.
Captain Sussex Milford
S. H. Harris, Esq.
R. K. Wilson, Esq., J.P.
—— Croft, Esq.
Herman Milford, Esq.
—— Jonas, Esq., J.P.

To prevent disappointment, early application for boxes is requested to Mr. C. JONES, Treasurer, at the Box Office. Tickets can be had of Messrs. Clarke, Buist, Santos, Ford, Sandon, Poehlman, Sands and Kenny, Eveleigh, Samuell, Holman, and Beale, George-street; Donovan, Simpson, Tolano, and Cunninghame, Pitt-street; at the Caxton Printing Office, 317, George-street; and at the Box Office, from 10 till 3 o'clock.

AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY, BENT-STREET.—LAST NIGHT.

Mr. J. R. BLACK

Has the honour to announce that he will give his LAST ENTERTAINMENT, at the above rooms,

THIS EVENING, Thursday, September 29th,

when he will present his admired and elegant entertainment of

NATIONAL MELODIES, entitled THE WREATH.

PROGRAMME:

Part I.

Song—The Prince's Day.
Song—Rich and rare were the gems she wore.
Scena—Vieni la mia Vendetta.
Song—Tullochgorum.
Song—Ob ich dich liebe.
Song—Sally, Sally, shilly, shally.

Part II.

Song—The Laird o' Cockpen.
Song—The Flowers of the Forest.
Song—I am a Roamer.
Song—What would you do, love.
Song—My boy Tammy.
Song—We're a' noddin.

An interval of ten minutes between the parts.

Reserved seats, tickets numbered, 5s.; gallery, 3s.

Tickets may be obtained of Mr J. P. ELLIOTT, librarian; or of Mr CLARKE, bookseller, George-street.

AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY.—Mr. J. R. BLACK'S last ENTERTAINMENT, THIS EVENING.

AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY.—THIS EVENING, Mr. J. R BLACK, will repeat his celebrated ENTERTAINMENT of NATIONAL MELODIES, entitled THE WREATH, received with such great satisfaction on Tuesday evening last.

PORTRAITURE.—Crayon Coloured Collodiotypes Portraits on Paper, Stereoscopic Portraits, &c., &c., singly or in groups, taken daily, in any weather, at Messrs. FREEMAN, BROTHERS' New Gallery. Views of Sydney and its neighbourhood on hand, or taken especially to order, on moderate terms. A large assortment of Cameras, Lenses, Chemicals, and Photographic Material on SALE. Instructions given in the art. 392, George-street. FREEMAN BROTHERS.

LOOK! HERE! LOOK HERE!!—Remember Michaelmas day, 29th September.—FAT GEESE, Fat Geese, Fat Geese.—200 prime fat young geese ready for the spit; fowls, turkeys, ducks, wild ducks, teal, &c., &c., at the renowned Pork and German Sausage Depot. H. CUMMINS, 193, Pitt-street.

GEORGE WILKIE, from the number of letters, he receives addressed "George Wilkie and Co.," supposes the public are not generally aware that a dissolution of the partnership of that firm took place in April last; the business since is entirely on his own account, simply GEORGE WILKIE, Steam Biscuit Factory, Sydney.

NOTICE.—If Mr. SAMINO does not call and pay what he owes, the double barrelled gun, tent, tarpaulin, blankets, &c., will be SOLD by public auction by the undersigned THIS DAY FORTNIGHT. Erskine-street, 28th September. S. M'CALL.

TRUST ESTATE OF A. FAIRFAX and CO.—The Trustees having disposed of the Assets in this Estate, the dividends payable to creditors can be obtained on production of Messrs. A. Fairfax and Co.'s promissory notes by applying to Mr. Alexander Sim, at the office of the Colonial Sugar Company, between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock each day.

WILLIAM BROWN
FREDRICK FANNING
ALEXANDER STUART
EDWARD KNOX
} Trustees.

Sydney, 28th September, 1859.

NOTICE, our establishments will be CLOSED, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY NEXT, and RE-OPEN on SATURDAY EVENING, at 6 o'clock. MORRIS JACOBS and CO., 434, George-street, and 88, King-street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. intend removing from their small and inconvenient stores, in Pitt-street, to those large and commodious premises now being built in George-street, next the Post Office.

TO STOREKEEPERS, DEALERS, COUNTRY BUYERS, &c.

IMMENSE BARGAINS to be made at the great CLEARING-OUT SALE at GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S, before Removal to their New Premises, in George-street, next the Post Office.

Storekeepers, Dealers, Country Buyers, Hotelkeepers, Heads of Families, and anxious Bachelors, desirous of commencing housekeeping, are all invited to favour GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. with an early call, and take advantage of this remarkably

CHEAP SALE of FIRST-CLASS DRAPERY, to commence on MONDAY, the 26th September.

N.B.—The premises closed on Friday and Saturday next, for the purpose of reducing the prices.

MOSS, MUSIC SELLER, Hunter-street.—This shop will be CLOSED until MONDAY next, October 3rd.

IN CONSEQUENCE of a religious observance, NO BUSINESS will be transacted THIS DAY. J. S. SOLOMAN, 158, Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—The Clothing ESTABLISHMENT of Messrs. HYAM, COHEN, and CO., 229, Pitt-street, will be CLOSED until SATURDAY EVENING, at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—J. REDGATE is prepared to CLEAN RICE at 10s. per ton. All kinds of grinding done at the lowest rate. Also, flour for sale. Apply at his mill, adjoining Mrs. Hughes's, near the Haymarket.

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH.—Will "BOX 185, General Post Office," be so kind as to answer the following questions, through the Sydney Morning Herald?—In what respect is the government of the above-named sect more enlightened or liberal than that of some other denominations? Is not the religious society of Sydney sufficiently split up and weakened by petty differences without any further attempt in that line? Were not the members of the Wesleyan Association much fewer in number when they amalgamated with the Reformers than they were in 1856? Was the great and all but perpetual decrease of this body owing to its enlightened and liberal government, or what other cause? Will "Box, &c.," publish the names of the persons favourable to the importation of another sect? An answer to the above will oblige several enquirers.

LETTER LOST, in Pitt or King streets. M. CASTLES, next Metropolitan Hotel.

£5 REWARD.—LOST, on Tuesday night, in the Haymarket, the following NOTES—One £20, No. 367; one £10, and one £5, all Union Bank Notes. The numbers of which are known, and payment stopped at the Union Bank. The above reward will be given to the finder on returning the same to S. C., No. 5, Lyons' Terrace, Sydney.

£10 REWARD.—I hereby offer the above reward to any person that will give such information as will lead to conviction the party who shot the eye out of one of my working Bullocks, on Tuesday last, in the close to the house of "Masters," Botany. GEORGE HOWELL.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—A Cheque, drawn this day, by the undersigned on the London Chartered Bank of Australia, Sydney, in favour of Messrs. Brown, for the sum of £263 18s. 2d., having been LOST, the public is hereby cautioned not to negotiate the same; payment has been stopped at the bank. Sydney, 20th September, 1859. LENDER, MULLER, and CO.

ATKINSON'S Butchering Establishment, corner of Bourke-street, South Head Road. E. J. BAILY, having purchased the above business, intends REOPENING on FRIDAY MORNING, with a large and varied supply of the best Beef, Mutton, Lamb Veal, and Pork, that can be procured for money, and which he intends selling at such prices as to defy competition. E. J. BAILY'S long and intimate acquaintance with the wholesale butchering line is sufficient guarantee that there will be no lack of energy on his part to merit a share of public favour.

BUY YOUR EARTHENWARE, &c., at the WILLOW PLATE, South Head Road, near Bourke-street.

D. BUIST and SON, Pianoforte-makers. Pianofortes tuned, repaired, and removed. 254, George-street

EDWIN S. WILSON, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 390, Pitt-street, near Liverpool-street.

E. JOHNSON (late of Barrack-street), Hair Mattrass and general Bedding Manufactory, 23, Hunter-st.

FURNITURE, &c., BOUGHT at AUCTION SALES on commission, to suit purchasers. E. RAMSAY, house agent, Balmain.

H. MARSH and CO., Music Agents, Publishers, and Importers, 254, George-street.

HAYMARKET COFFEE and DINING ROOMS, 667, George-street South.—Hot Joints from 12 to 3 daily. Dinner, consisting of meat, vegetables, and pastry, 1s. Board and Residence, terms £1 weekly.

LATE FIRE IN PITT-STREET.—J. KEARNEY beg to inform his friends and customers that he will continue to carry on the business as usual. Entrance, down the gateway.

MADAME DE ST. REMY, Accoucheuse, removed to 68, Forbes-street. Private establishment for ladies (encientes).

MRS MITCHELL, MIDWIFE, 497, Pitt-street, near Haymarket. One Room to LET.

MRS. GEORGE SMYTH begs to acquaint VISITORS to MELBOURNE that she has made arrangements to accommodate gentlemen and families with first-class BOARD and RESIDENCE. The house is well situated, very commodious and replete with every comfort; large garden, bath-room, with water laid on and every convenience. Terms, moderate, by the day or week. No. 1, Simpson-street, Wellington Parade, East Melbourne. For particulars apply to S. H. SMYTH, Esq., George-street, Sydney.

MELBOURNE CHAMPION RACES.—Ladies and Gentlemen will find good accommodation at TANKARD'S Temperance Hotel, Lonsdale-street.

REAL TURTLE CUTLETS, THIS DAY. General Washington, George-street.

SUPERIOR TURTLE SOUP, General Washington, THIS DAY. Families supplied.

SYDNEY OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION, for the cure of Diseases of the Eye.—Patron, Sir William Denison. President, Sir A. Stephen, Surgeon, Dr. Berncastle. Apply from 9 to 11. 20, Wynyard-square

THE Park-street Window Blind Manufactory removed to 350, George-st. J. W. TARRING, late Barrett.

VACCINATION.—At J. C. HORNER'S, Apothecaries' Hall, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

£100 TO £10,000 to LEND on Freehold property. C. H. LONG, broker, 19, Hunter-street.

MONEY TO LEND on Mortgage, in sums to suit borrowers. Apply to the Trustees of the Savings' Bank. G. O. ALLAN, Managing Trustee.

MONEY TO LEND ON MORTGAGE, in sums of £500 and upwards, by the Sydney Insurance Company. By order of the Board,

JOSEPH DYER, secretary.

INVESTMENTS in Debentures, Bank, and other Shares may always be obtained or disposed of, at current prices, on application to LENNON and CAPE, stock and share brokers, Terry's-buildings Pitt-street.

SECURITIES in Bank and other Shares may always be obtained from W. BARTON and SON, George-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to make liberal ADVANCES on PRODUCE consigned to their friends, Messrs. J. H. Scott Durbin and Co., London.

RAYMOND and CO., Lyons-buildings.

GENERAL AGENCY.—The undersigned are prepared to undertake the importing of STOCK, executing of INDENTS, &c., on the most favourable terms, through their London agent, Mr. J. H. Scott Durbin, a gentleman of 20 years' experience in these colonies. RAYMOND and CO., Lyons-buildings.

THE STORES of the undersigned will be CLOSED THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY next, 29th, 30th, and 1st instant. S. HOFFNUNG and CO., importers, 339, George-street.

A MAN COOK.—Wanted, a SITUATION, in town or country. Address E. M., Herald Office.

AN ENGLISH LADY, who has had considerable experience in Tuition, wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT as RESIDENT GOVERNESS in or near Sydney. References unexceptionable. Address G. Y., Post Office, Sydney.

A COMPETENT ENTERING CLERK WANTED, for the warehouse of the undersigned. To prevent unnecessary applications, no party need apply who has not filled a similar position, and who cannot produce the best testimonials. Apply by letter only. PRINCE, BRAY, and OGG.

APARTMENTS.—Wanted, in the neighbourhood of Hyde Park, an airy DRAWING-ROOM and BEDROOM, with sleeping-room for servant and two-stall stable and coach-house. Apply No. 6, Lyons-terrace.

A BOY WANTED. Apply to T. O'NEILL, Confectioner, Haymarket.

A NURSE GIRL wanted, No. 55, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Applications are invited for the vacant post of BRANCH ACCOUNTANT in this Bank, to be lodged at the Head Office in Sydney, by 10 o'clock on the morning of FRIDAY, 30th instant. R. WOODHOUSE, inspector. 16th September.

BUTCHERS.—Wanted, a LAD. Apply to Mr. SALCH, 21, Kent-street North, at nine o'clock.

BURNETT District, or Moreton Bay.—CATTLE RUN. Wanted, to purchase, with 1000 to 2000 Head. R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-street.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A highly-respectable person requires a SITUATION in town or country as Housekeeper, or School Assistant, or any upper situation; good references. Apply Mrs. CAPPS' Registry Office, 125, King-street.

JUNIOR CLERK WANTED, to proceed to Brisbane. Apply by letter, care of Messrs. Howley, Holdsworth, and Garrick, Elizabeth-street, Sydney—to DANIEL F. ROBERTS.

OVERSEER.—Wanted, by an experienced person, a SITUATION as Overseer on an Agricultural and Dairy Farm, Sheep or Cattle Station. Good reference. Address, Overseer, 22, Herald Office.

PADDOCK.—WANTED to RENT, within three or four miles of Sydney, a good, middle-sized BUSH PADDOCK, well watered, and strongly fenced, for keeping cattle. If on the Parramatta Road preferred. L. UHDE (late E. Raper), 772, George-street; past the Haymarket.

REQUIRED in a merchant's office, a PERSON to assist at the books or in making sales. Letters, with references and expectations, to be addressed to Box 273, Post Office.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, HANDS. COUTIN and GRIFFITHS, King-street.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—WANTED, a steady, active, young MAN, as an ASSISTANT. F. NAINBY, Maitland.

TEACHER WANTED.—Wanted, a TEACHER qualified to assist in teaching Latin; one fully competent to teach French would be preferred; a knowledge of German and mathematics would be a recommendation. Applications, accompanied by copies of testimonials and by references, to be addressed to Advertiser for a Teacher, Herald Office.

TO IRONMONGERS.—Wanted, by a Young MAN, a SITUATION in the above line of business, either for store or office, to keep accounts. The most respectable references can be given. Address W., Herald Office.

TO STOREKEEPERS.—Wanted, a competent person to undertake the management of a General Store in Durham-street, Bathurst, known as "Syer's Store." A liberal salary, or a share in the business, will be given. Applications, accompanied with testimonials, to be addressed to RICHARD COCK and SON, Union Steam Mills.

TO UPHOLSTRESSES.—Wanted, two or three good HANDS. Apply, between the hours of nine and ten THIS MORNING, to PARKER and BATES, 355, George-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Scotch Person, a SITUATION as House and Parlourmaid. Apply M. A., Herald Office.

WANTED, a STOCKMAN; a single man preferred. Apply to Mr. THOMAS SMALL, Ryde.

WANTED, in a gentleman's family, a Young WOMAN as NURSE and NEEDLEWOMAN. HAIGH and BROWN, agents, 120, King-street East.

WANTED, a respectable BOY, for the Office and Warehouse. A. DREUTLER and CO., Wynyard-street.

WANTED, a respectable LAD, to groom and drive a horse. ALEXANDER DICK, 267, George-street, Sydney.

WANTED, by an OVERSEER, to proceed to Nelson or Canterbury, New Zealand, in charge of Stock, during the month of October. Is in possession of reliable information of the markets just now. References unexceptionable. Address D., Post Office, Newcastle.

WANTED, a NURSE GIRL. Apply Victoria House, 448, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

WANTED, a FRENCH POLISHER. Apply to W. ROSSITER, furniture warehouse, Park-street.

WANTED, a Female GENERAL SERVANT. Mrs. WILLIS, Upper Fort-street.

WANTED, a BAKER. Apply to A. MICHIE, George-street, Parramatta.

WANTED, for the country, a good general BLACKSMITH; also, a COACH-PAINTER. TATTERSALL'S, Mayor Inn, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable and experienced Woman as Nurse and Needle-woman. Apply, 191, William-st.

WANTED, on SATURDAY, an industrious young person as NEEDLEWOMAN, and to assist the nurse. One accustomed to children preferred. Apply to Mrs. BILLYARD, Kirketon, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a respectable Protestant SERVANT, as housemaid, and to attend to one child. Good references required. Apply 19, Lower Fort-street.

WANTED, by a Lady, FURNISHED APARTMENTS, in the vicinity of Christ Church. Address V. R., Glebe Road post office. Terms moderate.

WANTED, SCABBLERS. Apply at Mr. GRUNDY'S, Shell Cove, North Shore.

WANTED, a GENERAL FEMALE SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. LEE, opposite the Ovens Hotel, 419, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Unfurnished SITTING and BEDROOM, on the ground floor, with use of kitchen. Address, stating terms, to P., Box 89, Post Office.

WANTED, a steady respectable PERSON, as Barmaid, with good references, at BARKHAUSEN'S Hotel, next Prince of Wales Theatre.

WANTED, a FEMALE GENERAL SERVANT. Apply HYNARD'S Hotel, Market and Kent streets.

WANTED, a BUTCHER, as Shopman; also, a LAD, that can ride a horse. T. RICE, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a PLACE for an English Girl, about 15, in a small household where she can be allowed an hour or two in the evening for self-improvement; wages no object. Address S. H. S., Herald Office.

WANTED, a BARMAID. C. B. A., Herald Office.

WANTED, a KITCHEN MAID. Apply at Freemasons' Hall Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, a good FEMALE GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at 503, Pitt-street South.

WANTED: Pair Sawyers, Bricklayers, Brickmakers, and a Blacksmith, all for the Braidwood District; Married Couples, Men accustomed to horses and cows, and if with grown sons and daughters not objected to; Single Men as Shepherds for Moreton Bay; Married Couple for a mill near Goulburn, Female Servant for same district. S. ASHLIN, agent, 139, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, at the Royal Hotel, a KITCHEN-MAN. He must understand the duties.

WANTED, a good HOUSEMAID, for Baden Baden House, Manly Beach. Mrs. TEBBUTT'S, Clifton House, Jamison-st.

WANTED, a BOY, to look after Sheep. Apply to L. UHDE (late E. Raper), 772, George-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, who is a good Laundress; also, a NURSEMAID. Redfern Lodge, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a clean GENERAL SERVANT, in a small family at Newtown. Apply Gill's Cottages.

WANTED, an old MAN to mind a few sheep. J. GIBBINS, 675, George-street South.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT (Protestant). Apply No. 9, Brisbane-street, back of Lyons-terrace.

WANTED, a handy LABOURING MAN, for a few days. Apply from 9 till 11 o'clock to-day at 139, Castlereagh-street North.

WANTED, a female COOK and GENERAL SERVANT. PETTY'S Hotel, Church-hill.

WANTED, a JOINER. None but first-rate workmen need apply. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street.

WANTED, a SHIP and GENERAL BLACKSMITH. T. H. WISEMAN, No. 2, Macquarie-place.

WANTED, a single MAN as GROOM. Apply to L. K. CLEEVE and CO., Charlotte-place.

WANTED, a MAN and WIFE, without encumbrance, to proceed to the country. The man would be required to ride. Apply 105, Harrington-street, near Church-hill.

WANTED, an active LAD, for a butcher's Shop. J. MOGER, 55, Clarence-street North.

WANTED, a stout active YOUTH, as Light Porter. WRIGHT and JOHNSON, 249 and 251, Pitt-st.

WANTED: Married Couples, Man as Cook, Woman as Laundress, Boy to look after a horse and milk a cow, Team Drivers, Families for dairy stations, and Farm Servants. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a FEMALE GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at the Nelson Hotel, William-street.

WANTED to be KNOWN, PATTERNS of all kinds to be had at Mrs. SEYMER'S, dressmaker, 101, South Head Road. An APPRENTICE wanted.

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COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER.

THE PRESIDENT took his seat at twenty minutes past four o'clock.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON presented a petition from the Bishops of Sydney and Newcastle, and others, praying for leave to introduce a bill to provide for the regulation of the affairs of the Church of England, and for the establishment of Provincial Synods. The required notice had, he said, been given in the newspapers and the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, and all other necessary forms complied with. He moved that the petition be received.

Mr NORTON seconded the motion.

Petition received.

Mr. THOMSON gave notice that he should move for leave to bring in a bill on Wednesday next.

GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE.

Dr. DICKSON rose, and said he only did so for the purpose of informing the House that he did not appear as the representative of the Government.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON said, that perhaps his hon. friend would, in accordance with Parliamentary practice, favour the House with his reasons for quitting the honourable position which he had occupied, and which—speaking for himself, and he was sure for other honorable members near him—he regretted extremely to hear that the hon. member had relinquished.

Dr. DICKSON said, that nothing could, at any time, give him greater pleasure than to meet the wishes of honorable members; he did hope, however, that on this occasion the House would excuse him. The time he had occupied his late position had been so short, what he had done so unimportant, that the course he now pursued could not be of any great consequence. Under any circumstances, he would rather that any odium consequent on the step he had taken should for the present attach to himself, than that by untimely explanations any difficulty should be created.

Dr. DOUGLASS observed that, according to Parliamentary practice, the retiring Minister retained his place until his successor was appointed, and so public business was not interrupted. Until the seat which the hon. member had occupied on the opposite benches was filled, all business in which the public was interested must necessarily remain in abeyance.

Mr. MONTEFIORE, in reference to the remarks of the last speaker, stated that he was prepared to move that this House adjourn for one week, in order to enable the Government to make arrangements to comply with the decision formerly arrived at by the House—that the Government must be there represented by a responsible Minister. He would mention that the Government had been somewhat taken by surprise; the honorable member (Dr. Dickson) only having intimated his intention on the day before yesterday. He moved therefore that the House do adjourn till Wednesday, the 5th of October.

Mr. WILSHIRE seconded the motion.

The motion was put to the House, but was, by permission, withdrawn, in order that petitions might be presented and notices given.

MEDICAL BILL.

Dr. MACFARLANE presented a petition from a number of medical practitioners, in reference to the Medical Bill now before a select committee of the House, and moved that it be received.

Mr. WILSHIRE seconded the motion.

Petition received.

Dr. MACFARLANE gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council he should move that the petition be printed.

RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

The PRESIDENT communicated to the House a Message from the Assembly, requesting leave for the Hon. G. Eagar to attend to give evidence before the Retrenchment Committee.

The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES moved that leave be given.

Dr. DICKSON seconded the motion.

Leave was granted, and the Message to that effect ordered to be sent to the Assembly.

MEDICAL BILL.

Dr. BLAND presented a petition from a number of legally qualified medical practitioners, in favour of the Medical Bill, and moved that it be received.

Dr. MACFARLANE seconded the motion.

Petition received.

Dr. BLAND gave notice that on the next meeting of the Council he should move that the petition be printed.

Dr. MACFARLANE presented a similar petition from the Health Officer of Sydney.

Petition received, and notice of motion given for its being printed.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON presented a similar petition from five medical practitioners.

Petition received, and notice of motion given for the printing thereof.

Mr. NORTON presented a similar petition from five medical practitioners.

Petition received and notice of motion given for its being printed.

Mr. JONES presented a similar petition, signed by a number of legally qualified medical practitioners.

Petition received, and notice of motion for its printing given.

Several notices of motion were given, which will be found in the business paper elsewhere.

Mr. MONTEFOIRE then moved that the House do adjourn until Wednesday, 5th October.

Mr. WILSHIRE seconded.

The House adjourned accordingly at five o'clock, until Wednesday next.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-three minutes past three o'clock.

MESSAGES.

A Message was received from his Excellency the Governor-General transmitting the Estimates of Expenditure for 1859-60, together with a further Supplementary Estimate of Expenditure for the present year.

Mr. WEEKES moved that the Message be printed, and in doing so remarked that he thought it would meet the convenience of the House if he stated the course it was intended to pursue in reference to the Estimates. (Hear, hear.) He was afraid that a sufficient number of Estimates would not be ready for distribution by to-morrow or the next day, and it was therefore his intention when this motion was disposed of, to give notice of two motions (1.) "That on Wednesday next the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole, for the consideration of the Estimates and Supplementary Estimates for 1859-60: and (2), that on the Thursday (6th October) following, the House should resolve itself into a committee of Ways and Means to meet the supply granted to her Majesty."

The message was then ordered to be printed, and the hon Colonial Treasurer gave the notices of motion to which he had referred.

In the second message (No. 3), his Excellency stated, that in accordance with the wish of the Legislature, as expressed on the 20th instant, he would, by the next mail, transmit to the Secretary of State for the colonies, a copy of the resolutions agreed to, relative to the increased charge for the postage of newspapers.

Mr. COWPER moved that the message be printed.

Ordered to be printed.

TOWNSHIP OF CONDOBOLIN.

Mr. LORD asked the hon Secretary for Lands and Public Works, when the township of Condobolin would be proclaimed?

Mr. ROBERTSON replied that the Government hoped the township would be proclaimed in the course of a week or ten days.

TOOLOOM GOLD-FIELDS.

Mr. MACALISTER asked the hon. Secretary for Lands and Public Works what was the cause of the delay in providing an escort for the Tooloom gold-fields?

Mr. ROBERTSON said, although the question was put without notice, he should not object to answer it. It was not usual to appoint a gold escort at any "diggings" before it was proclaimed a gold-field, and before a gold commissioner was appointed. They managed three or four days after an application to have the Tooloom diggings proclaimed, and they had also appointed a sub-gold commissioner, who was now, he believed, on his way from the south. When he arrived there it would be time to appoint an escort; but it would be perfectly useless to send a gold escort before the sub-commissioner.

CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVERS.

Mr. IRVING said he would give a fresh notice for Monday next in reference to the survey of the Clarence and Richmond Rivers.

The SPEAKER said he might draw the attention of the hon. member to the fact that there was a great deal of "speech" in this notice of motion. If he had given notice of merely the business part of his motion the business paper would not have been so encumbered. A very large portion of useless matter was frequently placed upon the paper by hon. members in giving notices of motion.

Mr. IRVING said he for one was always ready to bow to the decision of the Speaker. If he had erred, he had erred with a great number of hon. members, and he hoped they would also take warning. (Laughter.)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. PARKES asked the Colonial Secretary, "Whether the Government could state positively on what day the proposed bill for altering the constitution of the Legislative Council would be introduced; and whether it had been determined to introduce it in this or the other House of Legislature?" (Hear, hear.)

Mr. COWPER replied: The Government had not yet fixed upon the day when the bill would be introduced, nor had the Government yet determined whether the bill would be introduced into this or the other House.

Mr. PARKES: Perhaps the honorable gentleman will state when it is likely that the Government will have arrived at a decision.

Mr. COWPER: During the next week the matter shall be determined.

RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

A message was transmitted to the Legislative Council, requesting that Mr. Eagar might be allowed to attend the Committee on the Public Departments, for the purpose of being examined.

RETURN.—NO PROSECUTION.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL laid on the table of the House a nominal return of cases in which the Attorney-General had declined to prosecute during the last three years.

Mr. PLUNKETT asked the Colonial Secretary—"Whether it is the intention of the Government to lay any papers or documents on the table of the House, or otherwise, for circulation, whereby the Privy Council system of Education can be known in its principles and details? 2. Whether the Government themselves understand that system in its principles and details, and if so, what are they?"

Mr. COWPER said, he believed the hon. and learned member had in his possession all the information which it was in the power of the Government to bestow. But he would now lay on the table of the House the minutes of the Privy Council and the last report of the Privy Council on the subject. With regard to the second question, when he laid his measure before the House he should have endeavoured to master the principles and details of any portion of the Privy Council System which might enter into it.

JAMES HIBBURD.

Mr. MURRAY moved that the papers and correspondence relative to the case of James Hibburd, late a convict on Cockatoo Island, be referred to the select committee now sitting on that case.

Carried.

ASSESSMENT.

Mr. MURRAY asked the Secretary of Lands and Public Works how the assessing commissioners were paid.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that when the run assessed was under 16,000 acres, the fee paid to the commissioner was £7; when it was over 16,000 acres, the fee was £10.

QUEANBEYAN.

Mr. FORSTER asked the Colonial Secretary, "Is it intended by the Government to make provision in the Estimates for the current year, or otherwise, for the erection at Queanbeyan of a court house, and other buildings necessary for the administration of justice under the District Courts Act?"

Mr. ROBERTSON said that provision for the buildings had been made on the Estimates, and it was the intention of the Government to go on with them at once. The only obstacle had been, that there was some objection to the site originally chosen.

TELEGRAPH FROM GOULBURN TO BRAIDWOOD.

Mr. COOPER asked the Secretary for Lands and Public Works, whether it was the intention of the Government to construct a branch line of electric telegraph from Goulburn to Braidwood.

Mr. ROBERTSON said it was the province of the Government to construct the great lines of telegraphic communication in the colony, but the branch lines must, as a rule, be considered to belong to the locality.

ROADS TO BRAIDWOOD.

Mr. COOPER asked the Secretary for Lands and Public Works, whether it is the intention of the Government to place a sum of money on the estimates for the repair of the road from Neiligen to Braidwood?

Mr. ROBERTSON replied that there was a sum generally placed on the Estimates for the repair of the whole roads of the colony.

In reply to a further question, "Whether it is the intention of the Government to cause to be placed upon the Estimates for 1860, a sum of money to repair the road between Narriga and Braidwood?"

Mr. ROBERTSON returned a similar answer.

BERRIMA MAGISTRATES.

Mr. MURRAY asked the Colonial Secretary, "When the papers relating directly or indirectly to the inquiry lately held at Berrima, in reference to the complaint of Mr. C. H. Walsh against the magistrates, or any of the magistrates, of that district, which documents were moved for by Mr. Wild on the 2nd instant, will be laid on the table of this House?"

Mr. COWPER said he hoped to lay the papers on the table to-morrow, but, if not, certainly the next day.

IMPOUNDING CATTLE.

Mr. ROBERTSON postponed his motion for leave to bring in a bill relating to the impounding of cattle till Wednesday next.

CROWN LANDS.

Mr. ROBERTSON: In bringing forward this important question perhaps it would be convenient and proper, in the statement he should make, to consider the whole of the three bills of which he had given notice, and which were placed on the paper in his name, namely, A Bill for regulating the sale of Crown lands; a Bill for regulating the occupation of Crown lands; a Bill further to regulate and define the occupation of Crown lands held under lease or promise of lease from the Crown. In approaching this question he did so with considerable diffidence, after having seen that so many able gentlemen had endeavoured unsuccessfully to deal with the question; and in entering upon a statement of this kind he trusted that hon. members would bear in mind the great difficulties that present themselves in the way. They must remember that it was not as if this question was one that could be dealt with irrespective of any existing claims,—the Government had not before them a clean sheet with which to deal, but had so to cut and contrive a course of policy in reference to the question, that whilst they obtained such changes in the present system as would be beneficial to the large bulk of the community, they would so do it as to do the least possible damage to those persons who have existing claims and interests under the present system. He would also say this, that he by no means flattered himself that the bills he should submit to the House would deal with this matter in a perfect way. He trusted, however, to obtain for it the careful and candid consideration of hon. members who had given this great question much thought, so that, even if the bills did not pass the House in the shape in which he presented them, they would yet be put into such a shape as would render them beneficial to the country, and that the great principles he had endeavoured to embody in the bills would not be interfered with. There were three bills on the subject: one for regulating the sale of Crown lands; one for regulating the occupation of Crown lands; and the third for regulating the occupancy of Crown lands now held under lease. Though the bills had been placed in this order on the paper, he should, for the convenience of explanation, deal first with the last of them. This bill purposed to deal only with the lands now held under lease from the Crown, and only during the currency of the leases—leaving to the other bills to provide for all future sale and occupation, as also for the land now held under the current leases as those leases fell in and expired by effluxion of time. It would deal with nothing but land now held under lease, and during the continuance of the lease. The first provision in this bill was a most important one. It was that all the lands that were now in what was called the intermediate district, should become at once a portion of the settled district. This was a necessary step, because unless it were taken before the 1st January next, the date at which the present leases expire, the persons now holding those leases would be able to claim renewals of them upon terms that, to say the least of them, would not be beneficial to the country. It was next proposed by the bill to remove any doubts that might exist as to the right of the Crown to make reserves of land for purposes of sale; and it also provided that where two or more persons claimed the same land, the lease should go to the person entitled to it under the Orders in Council. By this they would get rid of many of those squatting actions that were now tried, not upon the question of who had the right from the Crown, but of who had the priority of occupation. It was provided in the bill that the Government should issue the lease only to the person holding from the Crown, and such person would be the only occupant recognised by the Crown. And where cases should exist in which the officers of the Government had no means of determining who was the rightful owner under the Crown it provided that the matter should be submitted to arbitration, and the question be decided on the spot by sworn arbitrators, whose appointment was provided for under the bill. Power was also given to these arbitrators to take evidence on oath, and thus to determine the matter on sworn testimony—the determination to be reported to the Government, and carried out accordingly. Heretofore the law courts had not been sufficient to decide these squatting questions, as a proof of which some of these cases had lasted ten, fifteen, and twenty years. He knew one case that had been before the Supreme Court for the last twenty years; he had himself been examined as a witness upon that case twenty years ago, and again no later than four months back. The bill also provided for a difficulty that had arisen under the Orders in Council. The Orders provided that all runs should be valued, the Government to provide one valuator, the squatter another. But the squatter did not care about having his run valued, and so refused to appoint a valuator, and laughed at the Government. Now this bill made provision for these cases, and where the squatter refused to appoint a valuator it authorised the Government to do so in his place. It also provided that all Government surveyors, and other officers, and persons seeking for minerals, timber cutters, or persons selecting building materials, being duly authorised by the Government, should be allowed to enter upon any land held under lease from the Crown. With regard to this he might say that it was never intended by the Orders in Council to shut up the lands in such a way as to prevent the entry on them of persons for such a purpose. It also provided that persons travelling with stock through land held under lease should be allowed to graze their stock within half a mile on either side of the road. These were the emendations proposed by this bill, to be made with reference to the leases now existing. He now came to the second bill, for regulating the occupation of Crown lands. That bill provided, first that all lands dedicated to public purposes were not to be considered as public lands; and that all lands now held under lease should not be considered as Crown lands until after the expiration of such lease; therefore, the bill would not interfere with lands held under leases at present in existence. It also proposed that where lands had been legally withdrawn from lease or license, such lands should be considered to be Crown lands for the purposes of the Act and also, that all lands held under the regulations of the 22nd February, 1858, were to be held to be Crown lands. He now desired to tell hon. members what these last mentioned lands were. When his honorable colleague came into the Government, there were a large number of applicants for leases of Crown lands. These leases it was thought improper to issue under the then state of circumstances with regard to the public lands. Thus, some three months after when he (Mr. R.) came into office he had found several hundred applicants for leases. He thought it would be wrong for the Government to issue leases for fourteen years, as it would be injurious to the public interests, while to permit them to stand over would have the tendency to check the resources of the country by staying the increase of occupancy by pastoral people. Therefore a regulation was issued on the 22nd of February, 1858, intimating to parties accepting promises of leases from that time, that those leases would only be given on the condition that the terms of the lease, and the conditions of holding should be settled by the Legislature. Therefore all applicants for such leases merely accepted them on the terms he had indicated, and he apprehended it would not be alleged that any repudiation could occur by now dealing with them. The provisions indicated in the regulation of the 22nd of February just alluded to would be stated in this bill. One of its first provisions was its repeal of all Acts repugnant to itself; it provided that no leases could be issued except under this Act and the Gold-Fields Act. It did not repeal the Gold-Fields Act, as that Act provided sufficiently for all the leases referred to in that Act. The Governor would be authorised to let land for pastoral purposes in the settled districts, and to grant leases for one year for pastoral purposes for lands in occupation at the time of the passing of this Act. He would take the opportunity of explaining why he had changed the intermediate districts into the settled districts, it was that, if we granted leases to persons in the intermediate districts for five years, he doubted whether the law would not upset the leases, and whether those gentlemen holding lands there would not have the right of renewing them on something like the old terms. Therefore, we had first taken the lands away by placing them in the settled districts, and then had dealt with them in regard to the demands for the public interest. The lands in these districts were held in large lots by pastoral people and not surveyed into square miles; and there did not appear to be any immediate necessity for placing these pastoral holders in the position that the holders in the settled districts were. In dealing with this matter ample provision had been made for taking such lands away as were really wanted by those who wished to make homes upon them. But while every thing had been done requisite for affording facilities to those who desired to make farms on the lands, it was considered that no steps ought to be taken unnecessarily to damage the pastoral pursuits. Then it was proposed to let the lands in the unsettled district for five years. It was also proposed to let lands for bridges, for wharves, for quarries, for the erection of saw mills, and for brickmaking, and for other matters of a like nature for five years. It was further proposed to let lands for mineral purposes, or other than gold mining, for fourteen years. He would proceed to state the terms for which the lands would be let in each case. In the settled districts it was proposed that the leases under the regulations of the 29th March, 1848, might be converted into leases under this Act, unless the land was required for sale or for claims arising from other pre-emptive owners obtaining their rights under this Act. The right of pre-emption was to be extended to all owners of freehold land. At the present time only holders having 640 acres of land had that privilege, but it was proposed to extend that privilege to all purchasers of land, to all freeholders, whether they had 40 or 640 acres. It was proposed that the rent should be £2 a square mile; also that the mere sale by selection or otherwise should be a substantial withdrawal from the lease, and that the only compensation that should be given to the pastoral owners should be the return to him of the proportion of his rent for the term unexpired. It was reserved to the Government to be able to cancel these leases when it was found requisite for the public interest. That was the way in which it was proposed to deal with the land in the settled districts. With regard to the intermediate districts it would not be able to make any final arrangements at present for a new system of rental. It was proposed to obtain authority to continue the present terms of holding for one year, the Government having the right to take the rent for not more than one year, and the assessment, pending the carrying out of another mode of rent, which he would presently describe. Lands in the intermediate districts, and lands in the unsettled districts, and lands held under the regulation of the 22nd February, 1858, should be let for five years, the rent to be estimated by sworn appraisers. Should the present occupant refuse to take the land at the rent determined by these sworn appraisers, then the land should be put up to auction to lease. It was proposed that no new leases should give the right to any pre-emptive purchase whatever. Disputes would be regulated in the same way as in the bill he had first referred to—that is, that where the Crown had granted holdings these were to be the holdings treated with, and not any recognition of priority. Where there was any doubt, that would have to be settled by arbitration, on the ground, there would be no more litigation. It was proposed also that the Government should proclaim new pastoral leases, and, in saying that, he did not mean lands absolutely new, for he desired to reproclaim all the districts at present taken up. That the valuers fix the natural boundaries or take the cardinal points. The Government might exclude any water required for the beneficial occupation of adjoining lands. And it was proposed that these lands, thus taken without any delay whatever, might be held from year to year, until brought under the provisions of the five years' leases. Provision was also made with reference to those new holdings, that whenever the Government could bring them into the other class of holdings, they should be valued by appraisement; after which, the party who previously held them might again take them, or not, at the valuation. They proposed also, that runs forfeited or vacated should be put up for disposal by auction; and they proposed also, this [to which he called hon. members' attention]—that, on sale by selection or otherwise of any lands or leases granted under this Act for pastoral purposes, so much of the lease should be cancelled as related to the land so sold, and for three times the area thereof adjacent, the latter of which may be held by the new purchaser, subject to all liabilities of pre-emptive lease lands in the settled districts. That where persons really desired the land, the land might be taken from the pastoral leaseholds, and three times as much adjoining, of which pre-emptive lease might be given to the purchaser. While it provided this for the small purchaser coming in, it protected the squatter from what he (Mr. Robertson) thought had grown into an abuse, namely, the making of large reservations pastoral runs on the representation of some person, it might be from malice, rather than from any other motives. It limited the amount of these reservations, and, whilst doing so, it gave, without any delay whatever, to the new man, his share of the pastoral right. Whether three times the amount was the proper proportion, it might be left to the House to determine, so that it might not necessarily destroy the pastoral tenantry. They also proposed to introduce the same provisions into this Act as those in the first bill, namely, for the entry of Government officials, such as surveyors, commissioners of Crown lands, and others duly authorised, upon these lands; also for the entry of persons searching for minerals, timber cutters, and persons seeking materials for building purposes, and who were authorised by the Government. So much for the pastoral leases; he believed he had alluded to nearly all the points with regard to them. Then with regard to the mineral leases. He desired to provide that persons might, on application to the Government, obtain a right to take up a block of land not to exceed three hundred and twenty acres, at ten shillings an acre per annum; and that immediately upon his paying the money he should have the right in his hands to sit down upon the land, and thus have the first benefit of his discovery. It was proposed that persons applying for these mineral leases, should have the right to select up to three hundred and twenty acres, in or within twelve months thereafter, the Government afterwards to fix the boundary, and might make provision for reserving the water supply. Under circumstances specified, too, a royalty of 6d. would be charged under these leases. It was provided, that persons taking up these leases must undertake to spend, at least, £5 per acre per annum, in working the mines. He proposed, then, that at the end of thirteen years, if parties should apply for the renewal of their leases, they should have such renewal on payment of a fine to be fixed by sworn appraisers, and to be determined according to the value of the mine; and that the parties or lessees should produce all the information necessary for these appraisers to arrive at a proper judgment, and failing to do so to the satisfaction of these appraisers, they should lose their right to renewal. He proposed also in this Act that parties having to remove their plant and minerals at "grass" (as it was called) should be allowed to do so within twelve months. That was pretty much the way in which he intended to deal with the mineral districts. The reason that he provided for the settling of rent at the renewed period of thirteen years, was that they might have the proper means of ascertaining what was the full value of the mine. After thirteen years' working, they might easily judge what was the value of land so leased. He desired that persons having originally taken out the leases should have the preference any reserved lease mineral lands at their appraised value. In this bill would also be found clauses for arbitration, the same as in the other bill, and also clauses for appraising. There was likewise provision for commonage, and also for making regulations for the management of the commonage—he meant pastoral commonage. There were also clauses for the protection of Crown lands from trespassers, which would be found to be considerable modifications of the law. It provided also for power to make other provision (not inconsistent with the Act) for carrying it out. Those were pretty much the provisions of the Occupation Bill. The Sales Bill dealt with the same land as the occupation bill; it did not deal with lands that might be taken for public purposes, lands in fee simple, and under lease, except at the expiry of these leases. But it did deal with the lands where lease or license had been withdrawn, or where it was let under the regulations of February 22nd, 1858. It would also deal with lands held under the Occupation Act, to which he had just referred, for in granting leases under that Occupation Act he did not desire that they should in any way interfere with the permanent settlement of the country; and therefore the Crown Lands Sales Bill would deal with all lands in future granted under pastoral leases. Where sale under any of the clauses of the Crown Lands Sale Act should have been effected, it would be followed by a withdrawal from lease not only of the lands sold, but of the proportion of three times the amount adjoining to be held under pre-emptive right of purchase. This bill also would repeal all laws at variance with it. It provided for reserves for towns and other purposes. It provided for grants for public objects, as stated therein. It provided, also, that these grants for public purposes of any kind, should be laid before Parliament in a schedule within a month after the meeting of the next ensuing Parliament. It provided where persons had made valuable improvements on Crown lands, that the Government may—not must, because there might be some land required for public purposes—but the Government shall, where the person has made valuable improvements, sell that land to the parties who had made improvements, without competition, and at a price to be determined by arbitration, and not to be less than the upset price of the land of that class; and this would relate as well to lands at the gold-fields, as in the case of the township of Sofala, where persons had made valuable improvements on the public land, and for the same, in the intermediate and unsettled districts. There were cases where the pastoral occupiers of the public lands had permitted publicans, blacksmiths, and others, to erect houses on their lands, and the practice had been to treat these houses as the improvements of the squatters, and give them in fact to the squatters. It did not seem to him that that was a just law, and from the moment it first came under his attention he declined to act under it. The law merely provided the Government might permit the holders of *pastoral* runs to buy the improvements, but it did not say *should*; therefore he thought, and his colleagues also thought, they should be right in withholding from sale those allotments having houses erected in that way until the Legislature should determine whether the houses so erected should be considered the property of the person who erected them or the property of the pastoral occupier. This bill was prepared with the intention of treating them as the property of the person who erected them, and not the property of the pastoral occupier. Then he proposed also to deal with cases of the class of Woolloomooloo Bay, of which they had heard so much about. He proposed to deal with this class of cases—to make provision in two manners and for dealing with these cases so that one or the other might be taken by the Government. That the Government might by proclamation declare any land below high water mark, should be filled up and reclaimed, and the Government might make streets, wharves, or any other public works upon lands so reclaimed, or sell such lands—but that the parties holding the land adjoining that land, having this nominal water frontage—should receive compensation from the Government. And the damage done to these parties should be estimated by sworn appraisers (account at the same time being taken of any improved value of the land by reason of the improvements), and the Government should pay the amount valued at by the appraisers. He proposed in cases of this kind, where the Government might not be prepared to deal with the land in this manner, that the Government should permit parties holding the adjacent lands having this nominal water frontage, to build, make wharves, &c., on condition that these parties should pay to the Government the value of what they were giving to them; and the assessed value being determined by sworn appraisers, then the Government should grant to these people their titles. He proposed where there were roads—useless roads—that provision should be made for their being sold in this way. There were cases where forty acres of land, it might be, had been cut up in four or six portions, and that roads had been made for the purpose of approaching these various portions; but the whole of the land had come into the hands of one person, who might be desirous of fencing it in and making a farm of it. These roads, however, would spoil his intention; and he proposed, after due notice had been given in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, and proper provisions made to prevent abuses, that the Government should sell these roads to the proprietor of the land at a value fixed by appraisers. He proposed that where large grants of land had been made of many thousands of acres, as in cases on the Parramatta River, but where the Crown had reserved some 100 feet from the water frontage, that the old practice of rescinding that reservation should be no longer adopted without payment, because it seemed to him those persons were pretty well off by the gift of those large tracts in former times, so that the public should not give up this water frontage for nothing. He proposed these parties should be permitted to purchase these reserves, and that these reservations should be rescinded on an appraised value, and that the persons obtaining it should pay the price so appraised. These reserves were very valuable indeed, and it seemed proper that the persons having the back land should have this strip of land where it was not wanted for public purposes, but he saw no reason why these people should have it without paying for it. It also provided that lands should be sold without competition and without delay, provided the purchasers were willing to enter into the conditions for residence and for improvements. He proposed that the lands within ten miles from any cities, or two miles from towns or villages having 100 people, should not be open to this provision; that these sales might be made by selection, and the price should be 20s. per acre, and the deposit money should be fifty per cent., and the greatest extent of such a purchase should be 320 acres; and if the lands were not measured at the time of the sale, to be so subsequently at the cost of the Government. That any dispute as to the temporary boundaries should be settled by arbitration, that was any disputes that might arise between the holder of these purchases and the pastoral lessee. That the balance of the purchase-money should be paid in five years, and that it should be received only if the Government be satisfied that the improvements and residence conditions have been carried out. And should the purchasers comply with all these conditions, except finding the money to pay the balance that the Government might, at the end of five years, sell, but in the event of such sale, and the land brought more than the amount due to the Government, the difference should be handed over to the proper owner of the land, who carried out otherwise the conditions of his purchase. In taking that course he might be permitted to say that he was influenced in this way. It seemed to him that the State was entitled to have the best value for any portion of the public property that was to be appropriated to any person in society, but that the best value was not necessarily the money value. It seemed to him the best value for the country was where the man undertook to reside on the land and improve it, and thus develop the resources of the country; and, therefore, in selling the land, if they found people willing to enter on these conditions, the advantages given by them to the country should be recognised, and they would get in return speedy possession of the land and exemption from competition, which would not be acceded to persons who merely gave money for the land. He might be permitted to point out one or two matters which would be obtained by taking a course like this. Already they had something like 300,000 acres of land measured, and a very great proportion of them could not be sold from their unsuitability. They had been measured at a very considerable expense to the country, and it was impossible for the survey department to provide against abuses of that kind; unless some means like this were provided where lands were likely to be wanted. There were often people who were not desirous of purchasing lands, who applied for lands to be surveyed, and who did it to give the surveyors profitable work, or to put money in their pockets, or to hoax the Government. Abuses grew up also with reference to other lands where the people were really bona fide in want of them. He would take as an instance some pastoral property, which people really wanted to obtain to make homes for themselves; but the Government might be informed, on the application being made, by persons in influential positions or in the Government departments, that the land would not sell, and that it was of no use to measure it. It was very difficult for the Surveyor-General or for a Minister of a department to say whether such land should be surveyed or not. By taking the course he had indicated, it provided for cases where persons might take some of this land under the clauses, and pay half the money. It would make provision against that kind of thing; and on the other hand, where persons really wanted to obtain land, they might indicate to the Government, in the clearest possible manner, their desire, by paying one-half of the purchase money; the public revenue being thus guaranteed against cost of survey by half the purchase money. In determining there should be 50 per cent. standing over for five years, it was not done for the purpose of affirming the desirability of deferred payments, but as a means of providing the persons who took this land without competition, and without the inconveniences of the other persons who did not enter into the same conditions to carry out those provisions, and as a collateral advantage the smallest farmers by this means would have half of their money at their disposal for the purpose of improving their land, and making it available. They provided that lands should be sold by auction also, without conditions of residence and improvements, and be put up at public auction in lots not exceeding 650 acres, at such times and places as should be notified in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE. Town lands should not be sold for less than £8; suburban lands £2; and for other than town lands, 5s. per acre, provided that in any such advertisements the upset price might be fixed at any higher price respectively. That was not fixing the price of all other lands at 5s. per acre, but enabled to Government to sell inferior and back lands at five shillings, leaving the Government the responsibility of putting the land up at a proper rate. And as those lands would require to be advertised for several months, and the rate at which they would be put up, the Parliament and public opinion would have an opportunity of knowing and of bringing the Government to book if they did ought not warranted by the cases. He merely wished now to shew what was the course the bill provided, and what induced the Government to take that course. There was one other important provision in the bill, which was different from any other land bill submitted to the House. It was this, that when lands were sold by auction, there should be a deposit of 25 per cent. of the purchase money instead of 10, as now required, and that the remainder should be paid in three months instead of one. The object to be attained in taking that course was twofold. It would prevent persons who attended land sales when they found new people in the district and run up the land, paid their 10 per cent. deposit waiting meanwhile for another sale, in the hope that they might buy when there were no competitors, at the upset price, from doing so. He would desire to make these people pay 25 per cent. down, which would be some check upon this land sharkism. If any time was to be given for the payment of the balance, three months was little enough. One month had been given when land was sold near Sydney; now, it was sold at a great distance in the country. Besides, money was as easy to get at the banks for three months as one, and it seemed to him that the same credit should be given by the Government to purchasers of land as in other matters. There were several other provisions in the bill for the arbitrations necessary, and for carrying out the Act he had described. There was also a provision that the Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, might make further provisions for carrying out the bill, provided that they were not inconsistent with the bill itself. Having passed through these three bills, and given the House a general statement of their purport and objects, he hoped he might be permitted to ask hon. members that they would receive them with fair consideration. (Hear, hear.) He hoped it would be assumed that hon. members, whatever their preconceived opinions, would approach the consideration of these bills, fairly to examine into the matter, and that they would not expect perfection. They might find, and they very likely would find, provisions in these bills which they thought might be improved, but he would ask them to weigh the matter thoroughly before they proposed any change. Where, however, they thought they had a remedy which was not characterised by graver faults than the proposition they desired to change then, no doubt, they would do right to endeavour to get their opinions engrafted on the bill. He trusted, as it was admitted on all hands, and by all sections of politicians, that it was desirable this great question should now be taken up and dealt with—that hon. members would look carefully into the matter. He might be permitted, perhaps, to make an appeal to those hon. gentlemen who, it might be assumed, looked upon this matter from the point of view usually taken by the masses of the people of the colony—to bear in mind that it made ample provision for the obtainment of lands by those who really desired to settle upon the land and improve it. It provided that those people should not be harassed in any way by any delays or officialism of any kind whatever, but that they should have land wherever they desired to have it, where the Crown could give it without repudiation to other persons. He might appeal, too, to those gentlemen, if there were any in the House, who professed conservative principles, and he would ask them to bear in mind that true conservatism would be more strengthened by the increase of freeholders in the country than by any other course. He would put it to the pastoral tenants of the Crown also—to those gentlemen who represented in the House the great pastoral interests of the country—and he would ask them to bear in mind that in dealing with this question, whatever might be attempted to be done for the advancement of the masses of the people their (the squatters') interests were by no means overlooked. Wherever it had been within the power of the Government to do aught to relieve them from embarrassment, lawsuits, and other disadvantages, the opportunity had not been lost sight of in framing the bill. And he desired that all would, at any rate—whatever they might think of the bills—believe that, in approaching this matter, the Government had no other object than the advancement of the interests of all classes of colonists, without favouritism to any.

Mr. WEEKES seconded the motion.

Mr. SCOTT said he did not rise to make a speech, but for the purpose of seeking information. He was interested in mineral land, and the constituency he represented was also largely interested in mining. He wished, therefore, to know if he understood the hon. Secretary for Lands and Public Works correctly when he stated that a block of land containing 320 acres, could be leased for thirteen years on the payment of 10s. annually per acre?

Mr. ROBERTSON: Yes.

Mr. SCOTT: And that it was expected that the leaseholder should expend £5 per acre annually for the same term upon improvements?

Mr. ROBERTSON: No; not upon improvements: upon mines—working mines.

Mr. SCOTT: Of course—the working of mines. That was in the thirteen years the parties would be called upon to pay for 320 acres £2080, and £20,800—£22,880 independent of sixpence per ton royalty for all coal raised, which, reckoning 60,000 tons were annually raised (by no means a large calculation), would impose upon the leaseholder an additional payment of £1500 per year. This would make the annual sum paid to the Government £1660 (irrespective of the £1600 expended in improvements)—for land which now lay waste, and which he thought would be waste almost for ever, as far as the Government were concerned. If the Government carried out this measure, he could only say, that the vast hidden wealth of the colony would be waste for very many years to come, and if this Government in proposing such measure could be termed liberal, the sooner they had an illiberal Government the better. (Laughter.)

Mr FORSTER said he should not have risen to address the House had it not been for the observations of the hon. Secretary for Lands and Public Works, to the effect that in certain instances, in which land was concerned, he had thought it necessary to commit illegal acts in furtherance of what he supposed to be the public good. He thought that circumstance alone afforded some reason for congratulation that there was some chance of the passing of a land bill. He would rather that the public suffered a little wrong than that a greater wrong should be inflicted by responsible Governments getting into the habit of deviating from law and taking upon themselves greater powers than were given by the law. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ROBERTSON: Perhaps the hon. member would state to what illegal acts he referred?

Mr. FORSTER: The granting of certain leases on conditions which the law did not require.

Mr. HAY thought it would be advantageous if the hon. gentleman would state what course he intended to pursue in regard to the progress of the bills through the House. They were to a large extent allied, and in committee it might be of great importance which was taken up first. He should not have risen at all on the present occasion but for the purpose of making that suggestion.

Mr. LODER thought provision should be made to prevent the pre-emptive right being exercised by the squatters over the houses built on their squattages being interfered with.

Mr. ROBERTSON briefly replied, after some conversational discussion. What he wished was, that which seemed to meet the views of the House; that they should have one debate on the whole question; after which—the principles of the future land system having been decided on—the bills might be examined, and, if necessary, discussed separately. With regard to a question put by the hon. member for Queanbeyan, that Ministers had issued leases for a less period than fourteen years; and they were assured by no less an authority than Mr. Martin, formerly Attorney-General, that these leases were perfectly legal.

Leave was granted; and the bill was ordered to be prepared by the mover and seconder.

Leave was also accorded to bring in the following bills: For regulating the Sale of Crown Lands; for regulating the Occupation of Crown Lands.

Mr. ROBERTSON said he should bring up the bills on the following day.

ELECTION OF ALDERMEN.

Mr. COWPER moved for leave to remove doubts as to the election of aldermen for the city of Sydney. The only object was to make the law more clear than it was under the present Act, and to provide for the revision of the Electoral Roll.

Mr. ROBERTS seconded the motion, but would like to know who was to bear the expense of the revision of these lists.

Mr. COWPER said the expense would be defrayed from the ordinary estimate for preparing the electoral lists.

Leave was granted, and the bill brought in and read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow (this day).

POSTPONEMENTS.

The second reading of the Judges Pension Bill to this day fortnight.

The second reading of the Sydney Necropolis Act Repeal Bill to this day week.

ULLADULLA.

Mr. GARRETT moved, "That an address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House, copies of all correspondence that has taken place between the Government and the Bench of Magistrates at Ulladulla, on the subject of the expenditure of the grant for the formation of the road leading from that place to Shoalhaven; a copy of the proclamation, if any; also, a copy of any instruction that may have been given to David Warden, Esq., J.P., or any other gentleman, relative to the said road; and any other correspondence which they have bearing on the same subject." His reason for taking action in this matter was, that for the expenditure of the money apportioned to this district, from the grant made by the Assembly last year for the purpose of making and repairing the roads of the colony, a committee of gentlemen had been appointed. A portion of the road leading from Ulladulla to Boat Harbour, consisted of a mere bush track; and in carrying out their instructions, they went through certain private lands, no objection was made to their course by the owners of land, but when these owners went out to take possession of the timber that had been thrown down on the line of road, they were not allowed to do so. Upon the owners complaining the committee declared that they acted under instructions from the Surveyor-General's Department; and as these parties conceived themselves to be aggrieved, they wished to know the exact circumstances of the case, and the orders under which the committee had acted.

The motion was then put and carried.

MR. BRADBURY.

Mr. MURRAY moved, "That an address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House, copies of all the proceedings in the case of the Chief Constable versus Alfred Bradbury, which was tried on the 13th instant, before the Police Magistrate of Wagga Wagga." He presumed that there would be no objection to the production of these papers, as it was not usual to refuse anything that would afford information to the House upon matters with which they ought to be acquainted. The case was this. Mr. Bradbury was a brewer, resident at Queanbeyan, where he had been engaged in that business for the last eighteen years. In the pursuit of his business he has been in the habit of sending beer to different parts of the country for sale. In this manner he sent two dray loads of beer to Wagga Wagga, in the early part of the present month. He followed shortly afterwards, and arrived there on the 13th instant. Upon his arrival the chief constable of Wagga Wagga seized upon the whole of the property, declaring that Mr. Bradbury's horses, drays, and harness, as well as his beer, had all been forfeited. The seizure was made under the 57th section of the Licensed Publicans' Act, and the police magistrate finding there was some difficulty in the case, fined Mr. Bradbury in the mitigated fine of £5, surrendering to him all his property. The consequences to him were so serious as to destroy the speculation; he had employed carriers to take the teams, and these finding that their horses and drays were imperilled, declined to go on any further. Mr. Bradbury had written to him (Mr. Murray) at great length, complaining of the grievance to which he was exposed, his property being almost entirely lost, and being put to great expense in various ways, and that if this course of proceeding was warranted by the existing laws of the country he must abandon his business. It was with the view of ascertaining the facts of the case, and of altering the law, if it was necessary, in order that persons might prosecute their business in a legitimate manner, that he made this motion.

Dr. JENKINS seconded the motion.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he had no objection to the motion. The Government had, however, no knowledge of the matter, as it was not usual to send such depositions to the Crown Law Office. Therefore some days must elapse before the papers could be produced.

The motion was then put and passed.

THE CASE OF MR. W. W. DARK.

Mr. WILD moved, "That the petition of Mr. W. Wedge Dark which was laid before the committee appointed in 1858, to inquire into the management of the Survey Department, be referred to the select committee now sitting on the case of Mr. C. F. Gorton." He said he thought the House might allow this petition to be referred to the above committee, as the case of Mr. Dark and that of Mr. Gorton appeared to be similar. He confessed he was not "up" in Mr. Dark's case, but he thought that the same committee might very well investigate the two cases.

Dr. JENKINS seconded the motion.

The SPEAKER pointed out that the hon. member's object would not be answered by the course he proposed to take. A select committee was appointed for one distinct matter and could not report upon two cases.

Mr. WILD begged to withdraw the motion, for the purpose of giving an amended motion.

Mr. ROBERTSON, before the motion was withdrawn, stated that the case was one in which an officer desired to retire upon superannuation, but the persons before whom he was examined did not give him his certificates. Since then some time had elapsed, and he had obtained his certificates.

Mr. HAY objected to the alteration of the notice of motion. It was not right that the committee should be surprised by having to consider a new subject.

Mr. COWPER denied that there was the slightest similarity between the two cases. It was alleged that Mr. Gorton had the censure of the Government by giving evidence when examined before some committee, but the fact had not been proved.

The motion was then by leave withdrawn.

POLICE REGULATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. FORSTER moved for leave to introduce a bill to alter and amend the Act of Council, 16 Vict., No. 33, intituled "The Police Regulation Act." He had heard that, from the notice he had given of this bill, some people had taken it into their heads that he was about attempting to reform the Police Law. He hoped to be able to disabuse the public mind on that subject. The object of this bill had reference to the oath or declaration which had to be made by every policeman—that he was not connected with any secret society excepting the Freemasons, that being excepted on the ground that it was not an objectionable society. He had had communication with a number of his constituents who belonged to the order of Odd Fellows, who very justly wished that that society should be entitled to the same privileges; namely, that the clause which excepted the Freemasons should also except the Odd Fellows. The alteration consisted only of three words in the bill. He imagined there would be no opposition to the motion.

Mr. LAIDLAW seconded the motion, which was then put and passed, and the mover and seconder were appointed a committee to prepare and bring in the bill.

POLICE IN QUEANBEYAN DISTRICT.

Mr. FORSTER moved "That there be laid upon the table of this House copies of all correspondence during the present year between the Executive Government and the Bench of Magistrates at Queanbeyan, or any person or persons, having reference to applications for additional police in any part of the district, or to the reduction of the police force in the said district." The hon. member said he had moved for this correspondence in order either that the Government should give some explanation as to what he considered their extraordinary proceedings in this matter, or that the papers should be laid before the House. He (Mr. Forster) had been applied to by some of his constituents to use his influence as their representative in whatever way he could exert it, to procure the location of additional police at Micalago, about thirty miles from Queanbeyan; and a similar application was made for an additional constable by another portion of his constituents. The latter application he had not laid before the Government, because they had come to a conclusion upon the matter before it was entrusted to him. He had, however, corresponded with the Colonial Secretary upon the question, and had stated the wishes of his constituents, with whose reasons he (Mr. Forster) was disposed to concur. The hon. member at the head of the Government had not, however, thought proper to reply to the letter, nor had he distinctly replied to the question upon the matter, put to him in the House. The letter addressed to the Chief Secretary had remained for about a month unanswered. Whether they intended to reduce the police force in the district or not, the disposal of those that remained might possibly be apportioned to localities requiring them; and the announcement made by the Government upon this matter showed that a pretty hard hint had been given to the magistrates to answer in the negative, as to the requirement of additional police constables in the district. He (Mr. Forster) did not blame the magistrates or the Government until he had heard the grounds for reduction; but there was an apparent intention to put him (Mr. Forster) or the Bench of Magistrates in a false position, so far as to show either that recommendation coming from him to that House were not to be attended to, and thus that his constituents should not come in for a fair share of police protection, or to throw the blame for insufficiency upon the Bench of Magistrates. The request of the inhabitants ought to be answered with more sufficient reasons than those which had been given; for supposing it a settled fact that police were so required at particular places, the placing of them there ought not to depend upon the forces at the disposal of the magistrates. The resolution he should next move was grounded pretty nearly upon the same facts, and it seemed to him that it would be beneficial that this information should be placed before the House, in order that it might be ascertained upon what grounds police were to be refused or increased in particular spots; and that it might also be ascertained whether the reduction alluded to, or the increases, were made in accordance with any system, and not with reference to the importunity or political service of any particular member.

Mr. CAPE seconded the resolution.

Mr. COWPER said, the information asked for by the hon. member in both his motions, would be given as speedily as possible. He must, however, state that the proposed reduction in this district was determined upon before the hon. gentleman addressed him (Mr. Cowper) upon the subject. In carrying out this plan of reduction he believed they were doing what was admitted on all hands to be requisite for lowering the police expenditure; and several gentlemen who had recently passed through this particular district were of opinion that there were more police there than were requisite. He had gone carefully through the police estimates with the Inspector-General in order to see how far they could venture upon the reduction of the whole establishment; and although there was no doubt it was an enormous tax, unless they adopted the delicate course of cutting down the pay, they must get over the difficulty of reduction in expense by diminishing the number of constables. Still applications from every quarter of the colony were being made for additional police protection. The great objection made by the hon. member for Queanbeyan seemed to be, that the bench of magistrates should have the sole power of disposing of the police, and that they were generally concentrated in large towns. No doubt this system of concentration was complained of; but the Government had no right to interfere. But he had made a proposal upon the Estimates with a view to consider the whole question; both as to the advisability of reduction, and the manner of carrying it out. There was a proposal made to the Retrenchment Committee by the Inspector-General of Police which was worthy of the consideration of the House, and which he wished to bring forward. This was, whether the management of the police should not be centralised, and whether the control ought not to be taken entirely from the magistrates. In Sydney the magistrates had nothing to do with the police, and he did not think in the country districts they should have any control over them. It had been complained that constables were used by the magistrates in country districts, and it was only lately the Inspector-General of Police had addressed a circular on this subject. It was impossible for him to exercise his control over them when these gentlemen had also power over them. It was desired to place the police under the Inspector-General of Police but if the magistrates resisted it could not be carried out, and there would be no chance of reducing the expenditure of the police. If this system was to be carried out it would be necessary to go at first to great expense for building barracks, &c. He could assure the hon. member that this reduction was not carried out with reference to any application he made or with reference to any party, but the Estimates were prepared before he got the hon. member's letter, and the answer from the Bench of Magistrates only came since he had answered his question, and the answer he gave was, that if the Government thought that the place did require more police they must bring forward a Supplementary Estimate. The Government had made reductions wherever they thought they could safely do so, and on an equitable principle, and thus they had paved the way to the introduction of the system proposed of the magistrates co-operating with the Government in carrying it out. But if they resisted it, then it would be useless for the Government to propose the expenditure of a large sum of money. With regard to the 8th motion, the information would be given. It was included in the Estimates, but, perhaps, it had better be given separately.

Mr. JENKINS was very glad to find that the Government intended to produce these papers, which, he believed, would be very useful when the Estimates came under their consideration. He was disposed to believe the colony was put to great expense for police, and thought the expenditure was more than was necessary. He considered if reductions were made in the police in the Western and Southern Districts, that they could then do away with the fifty mounted patrol that were employed in the Northern Districts.

Mr. MURRAY said he was afraid the expenses incurred by the police were caused more by the peculiar circumstances of the colony than by the excessive force employed. And from his own knowledge of the localities referred to by the hon. member, he thought there should be no diminution in the police employed there. This subject was a very important one, but he did not think there was any disposition whatever on the part of the magistrates to call for any additional constables. He did not think the system proposed by the Colonial Secretary was likely to work well. No doubt there should be a general system, but he would point out that from the evidence taken before a committee several years ago, the general system was adopted, and in a short time afterwards the authorities

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came in collision with the Bench of Magistrates, and it led to this alteration. He had considerable knowledge of the working of the police in the country districts, and whatever faults there might be, he never knew a case where a magistrate employed a constable on his private business. Unfortunately the expense of the police was very large, but it was for the protection of life, and the property of the colony, and unless they offered sufficient strength to the police, he thought evils far greater than the expenditure of a few thousand pounds would be experienced. He thought it was wiser to err by an extra expenditure than to expose the public to those visitations of crime to which they would be otherwise exposed. He trusted, therefore, that there would be no reduction in the country districts, unless it was shewn that the reduction might properly be made.

Mr. COWPER explained that the forty mounted police in the Northern Districts were to work with the gold escort, and their chief duty was to see the gold brought safely from the Northern Gold-fields.

Mr. HAY, who was almost inaudible, was understood to say he expressed his dissent to the whole state of the police throughout the colony, and, with the exception of the police in the metropolitan district, he did not think, judging from the expense, that they had that protection of life and property which they had a right to expect. He was sure this system of magisterial management must be given up sooner or later. Their duties ought to be kept apart from those of the police, although the two bodies might be a very good check upon one another. A similar system in England had been found imperfect, and, although it had had the sanction of centuries, it was now to be replaced by the system which had been found to work well in Ireland and Scotland. They must look in this change for a true economy—an economy which would give results proportioned to the expenses incurred.

Mr. FORSTER would be sorry to express any opposition to the intended reduction of the police. He sympathised with the honorable member as to the difficulty of carrying out such a reduction. He had not brought forward the motion to complain of the reduction of the police force in the district which he represented. His complaint was, that in two particular cases, the honorable member seemed to have taken the propriety of a general reduction as a reason why police should not be stationed in the spot to which he (Mr. Forster) referred. He was ready to grant that his statement that one policeman was necessary, ought to be taken with great caution by the House, for, unquestionably, he as well as other honorable members was likely to be influenced by the position in which he stood, and which might warp his judgment. This statement, however, that one was required, was not counterbalanced by the statement of the hon. member, who had not examined into the case. He thought it was the duty of the hon. the Premier to enquire before he assumed that no policeman should be placed at Micalago, on the ground that there ought to be a reduction of the police force throughout the colony. There was no reason for supposing that a reform of this kind would meet with general acquiescence. The trials already made had not been very satisfactory, and he could refer to the native police, which were placed under the Superintendent of Police in Sydney, under whom the orders issued to the native police were the laughing-stock of everybody. It was clear the system was ill adapted for the purposes intended, or that the persons appointed were not fit to carry it out. He believed a reduction might be made in men and money with regard to the police. He trusted before the hon. member made up his mind on this subject, that he would institute some further enquiries as to Micalago, which he thought was really entitled to one policeman. With regard to the other places, he was not able to give so clear an opinion.

The resolution was then put and carried.

POLICE RETURNS.

Mr. FORSTER moved "That there be laid upon the table of this House a return shewing the alterations made or contemplated for the current or ensuing year in the distribution of the police force throughout the colony, specifying the police and electoral districts in which such alterations have been made or are intended to be made; the extent of reduction or of increase in each district; the cost or saving of the same, as the case may be; and the reasons, if any, for reduction or increase in each case."

The motion, having been seconded, was put and passed.

STANDING ORDERS.

The Speaker then left the chair, and the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole to consider the Standing Orders.

On the 92nd clause being moved,

Mr. FORSTER denied that the House had the power implied by these clauses, and expressed his opinion that the House should confine itself to the powers it really possessed. The fine had been given up, and he did not think the fees alluded to could be imposed. The hon. gentleman concluded by moving an amendment to the effect that the clause should stand thus:—92. Every member adjudged by the House, for any of the causes mentioned in the next preceding section, guilty of contempt, shall be committed, by the warrant of the Speaker, to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms, and shall, by the Serjeant-at-Arms be detained in custody during the then session until released by an order of the House.

Sir DANIEL COOPER thought the proposed alteration quite useless.

The first portion of the amendment of Mr. Forster was negatived on a majority of twenty-one to two; the minority consisting of Mr. Forster and Mr. Morris.

On the motion being put for the insertion of the words "during the then session,"

Mr. FORSTER again called for a division, but there not being a quorum present, the CHAIRMAN left the chair and reported the circumstance to

The SPEAKER, who adjourned the House at ten minutes past seven until three o'clock to-morrow (this day).

PREPARATIONS FOR LEAVING HOME.—At that moment the baying of several dogs, the stamping of a shod horse, and a youthful voice speaking rapidly and gaily, announced the return of Gilbert Calder from his ride. "All at tea!—am I so late?" he said, entering. "There, Rachel, are some flowers to draw," and he threw a large and tastefully-arranged bunch of native flowers into his sister's lap, as he passed round the table to the vacant seat. "Where have you been, Gilbert?" "Down the gullies to get some bark for old Mother North; she is ill or something, Grandfather. I have been twenty miles since dinner, rummaging after the trees. I had to walk two or three miles. I tied the old horse up to a tree, and followed the creek; it is the wildest hole, I think, in the world,—a beautiful bush from the creek to the foot of the high rocks, hanging like a wall overhead. I filled my pocket handkerchief with moss for you, Elice, but I dropped it somewhere." "You lost your handkerchief?" "Yes, Aunt." "Your new silk?" "It was one of those with the red borders." Aunt Nancy elevated her hands and eyes in silent horror, wondering what would become of the boy when removed from under her careful eye. Mr. Rylston began to expatiate upon the superiority of the plains over the mountainous country; he dwelt upon emu and kangaroo hunting across vast plains, where the horizon melted into the tints of the sky,—where the black man still trod his native land, powerful and independent. Gilbert listened eagerly, and it was some little time before he noticed the increasing agitation of the females. "Why, what—" he then began in surprise. "I have determined upon sending you to the station with Mr. Blackmore, and your aunt and the girls naturally feel some regret at parting with you," explained the captain calmly. The youth dropped his knife and fork, for a moment bewildered and uncertain. His ambition had ever pointed to the unfettered station life, but the sorrow of the loving hearts around him touched a cord which vibrated painfully. "Dont mind,—I'll write, and come down sometimes and see you," he said, rising from his chair, and, bending over his aunt, and trying to extend an embracing arm round the girls at either side of her, their fortitude gave way completely, and Aunt Nancy, offering an apology, hurried them away, and with desperate resolve attended to the courtesies of the tea-table, and lavished unheard-of quantities of sugar and jam upon her nephew. Thoughtless and adventurous, and just entering upon manhood, Gilbert Calder looked forward to his future life as a squatter, with satisfaction, and spent the interval in riding round the neighbourhood, bidding farewell to old familiar friends and places. Busily the fingers of love and industry formed additions to his wardrobe; and as Aunt Nancy packed his valise, she forgot not the old silk handkerchiefs for whip lashes, the warm flannels, the pretty comforter, knitted by Elice, or the purse sparkling with steel-beads, which Rachel, unknown to any one, had sat up late of nights to make; and the kindly woman dropped a sovereign into it, though she wiped a tear as she said, "But, dear fellow, it will be no use to him there;" and down under his best coat she stowed a Bible,—not a new one, but an old companion and guide of her own in many a past hour. Here was the promise marked with trembling hand, when the letters had danced through her tears as she essayed to read them; and near it was a firm line, where Faith had set her seal; nor did she forget to write on the flyleaf, "Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth;"—and then, after a prayer beside that valise, and when her tears had watered its contents, she felt better, and was quite courageous about the future.—From *Cowanda, the Veteran's Grant, by the authoress of "Gertrude."*

WALCHA, SEPTEMBER 20.—Some parties who are digging on the Congai Creek have requested me to send you the following facts, for public information:—Congai Creek is distant from Bendemeer about eight miles, and forms a tributary of the Macdonald River. Of one party two are named Gullidge and Thompson. The names of the persons in five or six other parties I do not know. They told me this morning that they are doing pretty well, saying they can earn about £4 or £5 a week. I can vouch to the accuracy of the foregoing, and next week I trust I shall be able to take in some gold for your inspection. I could easily have got a sample.—*Correspondent Armidale Express.*

INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of William Ward, a second meeting. Three debts were proved, and the meeting adjourned until the 7th October.

In the estate of James Smith, a second meeting. Three debts were proved, and one allowed as a claim only, after which the meeting adjourned until the 5th October.

In the estate of Sarah Bainbridge, a single meeting. Nine debts were proved; insolvent was examined, and allowed to retain her household furniture and wearing apparel.

In the estate of George A. Green, a second meeting. Two debts were proved, and the meeting adjourned until the 3rd October.

In the estate of William Macdonald, adjourned examination. The insolvent was further examined, and the meeting adjourned until the 5th October.

In the estate of John Beauchamp, a first meeting. Three debts were proved.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, 29.—Philip Fitzpatrick, for examination, half-past 10. William Newlands, third, 11. Thomas Rivett, single, half-past 11. Stephen Doyle, single, 12. James Cripps, first, half-past 12. William Sauerbier, single, 1. Thomas Cross, adjourned examination, half-past 1. Hyman William Goldring, special, for proof of debts, 2.

Friday, 30.—George A. Lloyd and Co., second, 11. John Robertson, adjourned examination, 12. Joseph Downey, adjourned single, half-past 2.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Kemp, Mr. Ross, Mr. Warburton, Mr. E. Jones, Mr. Kettle, Mr. Allen.

Ten drunkards were sentenced to pay 10s. each, or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours.

Three persons were convicted of having, in public places, made use of obscene language: Catherine Egan was sentenced to pay 10s. or to be imprisoned three months; James Ward, to pay 40s. or to be imprisoned seven days; and John Sullivan, to pay 40s. or to be imprisoned twenty-one days.

Mary Ann Johnson was brought before the Court by constable Finnigan, who deposed that about seven o'clock last evening he saw the prisoner, a well known thief, hanging about the front of Mark Spence's shop, in Pitt-street, and watched her motions for awhile, until something occurred to call him away from the spot; some time afterward, he saw her in George-street, carrying a dresspiece; in reply to his question, she said that it had been given to her by Miss Campbell, of the wharf, but, not believing her story, he took her into custody, and on inquiry found that it had been stolen from Mr. Spence's. A shopman in Mr. Spence's employ identified the property, and valued it at 7s. 6d.; it had not been missed when the constable made inquiry respecting it. To be imprisoned and kept to hard labour six calendar months.

James O'Brien, William Scott, Frederick Humphrey, James Moore, Edward M'Gowan, and William Jones, —of ages from ten to fifteen years—were brought before the Court by constable Finnigan, who deposed that about eight o'clock last evening, he received them into custody from Benjamin Levi, of Goulburn-street, shopkeeper, charged with having robbed his till of two sixpences, and some copper money; M'Gowan denied his complicity, and accused Jones of having robbed the till,—Jones, for his part, accused Moore,—and so on. The prosecutor deposed that about seven o'clock he heard a rapping on his counter, and proceeded to the shop, where he found M'Gowan, Scott, and O'Brien, who informed him that three boys, whom they pointed out, had robbed his till; they accompanied him in pursuit, captured two of the three—Jones and Moore—and all five returned to the shop, where each accused the other in such style as induced him to lock them in a room until he brought a policeman; going out he saw the boy Humphrey standing, and suspecting him to be the third pointed out to him, spoke to him, and made him also a prisoner; he missed from the till two sixpences and one fourpenny piece; the sixpence produced, found upon Moore, he identified as one of the two; he missed also some copper money, but how much he could not say; last week his till was robbed. Their worships called the boy Jones from the rest, being the youngest, and made him a witness; he said that he was with the other five boys last evening at the corner of Goulburn-street and Pitt-street; O'Brien proposed that they should go in and steal some sardines and cigars to sell to the 'bus boys; he (witness) replied for himself, "Go a-head, I will not," and remained outside; Scott and O'Brien went in, but what they brought away he did not know; neither Moore nor M'Gowan went into the shop, but last week M'Gowan stole 7s. from Levi's till; he (witness) could neither read nor write; had been once or twice to school, somewhere near the Haymarket. The Bench reprimanded Jones's father for his shameful neglect of the boy's education, and suffering him to run about the streets at will, as appeared to have been the case, and ordered him to enter into a bond for the boy's good behaviour: they had no doubt whatever of his complicity in the robbery. A like order was made with regard to O'Brien. Scott's mother said that the boy was so incorrigibly bad that his father would not become bound for his good behaviour, and he was consequently sentenced to be imprisoned fourteen days. M'Gowan was also sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment. Moore to be imprisoned one month. Humphrey was discharged with a caution. Complaints were made by the prosecutor and by the father of one of the prisoners, that evil-disposed boys are much encouraged to commit petty thefts by the proprietors of certain establishments who purchase everything taken to them for sale.

Alice Patten was summarily convicted of stealing a pair of old goloshes, valued at 3s. 6d., and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 5s., or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours.

Joseph Roberts appeared, by his attorney, Mr. Redman, to answer the complaint of Ellen Robinson, which set out that on the 4th November last she was delivered of a male illegitimate child, of which defendant is the father, but for which he refuses to make any provision. She and defendant were in the employment of a tailor named Cohen, she in the domestic and he in the trade department, and that she was induced, by a promise of marriage, to yield to his solicitations. She had received several small sums from him for the child, and he had promised to meet her this day last week, at her attorney's (Mr. Moffatt's) office, to agree upon a settled payment, but he broke his appointment. Evidence was given of defendant's admission of paternity. To pay the sum of 10s. weekly for two years.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. G. Hill, and Mr. J. Oatley.

William Thompson, a seaman belonging to the United States ship Bell Rock, who had deserted from that vessel, was sentenced to eight weeks' hard labour in gaol; and Henry Oates, who had deserted from the ship Waterloo, was sent to the cells for twenty-four hours.

John Winchester and James M'Laren, having been found drunk in the streets, the former was fined 10s., in default to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours; M'Laren was discharged, as although prisoner had been locked up for drunkenness, he was not arrested on that charge.

Bridget Peak was fined 10s. with costs, for having used insulting language towards Emanuel Benjamin.

William Winchester, the boy who, on Monday last, had been brought before the Court for protection, and had been sent to the Benevolent Asylum, was again brought before the Court, as it appeared he had run away from the Asylum. Ordered to be returned in custody to the Asylum.

Mary Cheeny was charged with having stolen moneys from the person of John M'Laren whilst he was drunk. Complainant had met the prisoner in Bridge-street, on Monday night, and ten minutes previous he had two pounds' worth of silver in his pocket; but whilst in prisoner's company he missed it, and she ran away. She was apprehended, whilst in the act of running away, by constable Lawler, who found £1 2s. 6d. in her hand and 14s. 6d. more in silver was found upon her. To be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two months.

PRIVILEGES OF THE GUARDS.—"What are the privileges of the Guards?" exclaimed a Belgravian beauty, who little suspected that the question was asked only in a military point of view. "Why, I can tell you that the Guards ride the most beautiful horses, dance with the prettiest girls, talk English in a style deliciously their own, are distinguished for having the very best moustaches and manners, lisp, stare, yawn, flirt, waltz, better than any one else, are seen everywhere, are invited everywhere, and are dear, handsome, silly, amusing, good-humoured, absurd, charming, universal favourites wherever they go. These are a few of the privileges of the Guards, and I don't wonder at the other officers being jealous of them!" Here our Belgravian beauty blushed so much, that she was obliged to leave the room.—*Punch.*

COCKNEY COMMENTS ON PASSING EVENTS.

BY PETER 'POSSUM.

London, July 9th.

KOSSUTH CLAMANT.

FOR nearly ten years M. Louis Kossuth has held his tongue, at least so he says in an address that he has just issued to the Hungarians. The lying newspapers have given long reports of all kinds of speeches said to have been delivered by him in all sorts of places in the United Kingdom and the United States; a London journal has published weekly letters bearing his signature, "But," affirms the Magyar, "six days before the catastrophe at Vitagos, when the Russians, assisted by treachery, compelled our heroic countrymen (amongst whom M. Kossuth was 'conspicious by his absence') to lay down their arms, I spoke for the last time to you. Since that time I have kept silence during ten long years of suffering. I have been everlastingly spouting and writing to the papers during ten unpleasant years of pseudo-martyrdom," would represent the case more truly; but even granting what M. Kossuth says to be fact, how hugely must we admire the modesty of an exiled patriot who renews his acquaintance with his country by reminding it of an old speech of his. Momentous reminiscence! "But now, God be praised, the moment has arrived when I again may raise my voice to call to arms the brave people of the Magyars, and to rouse them to battle for the liberty of Hungary." Why doesn't M. Kossuth raise his arm instead of his voice, and in place of rousing people to battle lead them? *Toujours perdrix* are tiresome, but everlasting tongue and white liver are worse. "On the 13th of August, 1849, the liberty of Hungary was overthrown, and, with its fall, freedom was banished from all Europe." Where's England? M. Kossuth, at all events, has enjoyed a tolerable amount of freedom there.

"To regain it for you I shall soon appear among you on the holy soil of Hungary, and shall bring with me my two sons, restored to my parental care by the bloodhound Haynau"—one would think that M. Kossuth was angry at getting his boys back—"after he had satiated himself with the slaughter of my countrymen. Poor man! he did not guess for what work of vengeance I should educate them." These young gentlemen have recently been studying sculpture in London: are they going to execute a statue of the Marshall?

"Do not ask me whence I come, or with whom." Why? Because I am going to tell you. "Let me only say that I come assisted by a power which ten years ago restored the House of Hapsburgh to the throne of St. Stephen—a power now armed from head to foot against your rulers in Vienna." Will Russia thank M. Kossuth for this premature unmasking of its batteries? "Rise then, Magyars! Sacrifice this year's harvest. Let it be trodden down under the feet of friend and foe to the last ear, and I take a solemn oath by the God of the Magyars"—do they monopolise a divinity to themselves?—"that *I* shall bring back liberty to your land for the next thousand years!" A singular result to issue from the treading down of a lot of cornfields; and what will M. Kossuth have to do with it? *He* evidently doesn't mean to go to battle, for after urging his countrymen to tie bits of ribbon round their arms, and to step out to the air of the "Rehoczy March" (if the time be as cacophonous as its title, it alone will be sufficient to frighten the music-loving Germans), and informing them that "in the hands of the Magyar every scythe is a battalion, and every musket a battery;" he bids them gather under the banner of our Klapka, and guided by *Him* "obtain" the liberty which M. Kossuth promises them verily if they gathered to M. Kossuth's flag, they would follow an oriflamme of fustian! Did ever noble cause find viler using? During his stay in Turkey M. Kossuth studied Shakspere: during his sojourn in St. John's Wood, methinks, he must have been forming his style on Mr. Cuffy's speeches. I commend this last precious production of the Brummagem Brutus to the respectful admiration of his brother sham, the "Hungarian Officer" of the *Herald.*

RUSSIA REVELATA.

Ursa Major is rising. That Great Bear, the Grand Duke Constantine has been having a look at the victims whom he hopes to hug and gobble. His adventures during his late Mediterranean trips are noteworthy as forecasts of the future. When his steamer lay off Smyrna, Greek boats beneath the Turkish guns, swarmed round the vessel; all decorated with the Russian ensign. At Constantinople, when the Sultan's Ministers paid him an official visit, he kept his seat, but never asked them to be seated. He would not condescend to return their call, and at a grand banquet given in his honour compelled the Grand Visier to propose *his* health before Abdul Medjid had been toasted. He went out of his way to get the English ambassador insulted; and at Jerusalem assumed all the airs of a *local* lord.

Turkey evidently is the consideration that Russia has bargained for in her secret negotiations with the no longer mere nephew of his uncle.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

"To him who hath no friend or brother there," it may be a glorious thing to see a battle. Spirit-stirring, in another sense, even to him, must it be to go over the field when the fight is fought, the victory lost and won. We may read, perhaps, with but a conventional pity that 20,000 men of whom we know nothing have been shot down in a place that we have never seen, but when a portion of this vague generality is vividly individualised in the graphic narratives of special correspondents from the seat of war, what utter stranger to the combatants can refrain from shuddering at its horrors?

A paragraph in the Italian correspondence of the *Telegraph* has haunted me for days like an unhealthy dream. The writer visited the Plain of Guidizzolo after the Battle of Solferino. Groups of corpses, black almost as the carrion-crows that pecked them, festered thickly beneath the blazing sun. Here and there they lay like swaths of grass; Death's scythe appeared no metaphor. Fixed, although festering, they kept rigidly the attitude, the expression they had last in life. Ghastly grins, glares of most fiend-like hatred, sealed spasms of agony, marked the features; arms were still lifted as in the act to strike, hands were still pressed against the wide gaping gulfs from which the life-blood gushed. Here two mere boys—brothers, perchance—lay locked in a last embrace. There a lean dog moaned over the frightfully mangled body of its master. The dew upon the grass was reddened—everywhere were dried-up puddles of gore; a sanguinary stream ascended to heaven, as though the shed blood, like Abel's, called aloud for vengeance. Fearful is Austria's responsibility in having so misgoverned Italy as to necessitate *such* a deliverance; fearful is France's responsibility in granting it.

A BROAD-BRIMMED ODYSSEUS.

A siren lavishing her luring glances upon a Quaker is a rather ludicrous picture. Mr. Gilpin, formerly bookseller of Bishopsgate, and now member for Northampton, has been, however, so honoured. A "lady of rank" marked him as, attired in his sombre sombrero, he walked beside the sea at his favourite watering-place; and, unbending Ulysses though he might look, determined to have him in her toils. Why did she wish to fascinate him? Because he had a vote, and she was one of Lord Derby's extra-parliamentary whippers in.

She soon managed to strike up what washerwomen call a "permiskious acqvaintance" with her friend (so far her arts were successful); and, just before the memorable "Mene-Mene-Tekel-Upharsin" division, proceeded to make use of it by writing Mr. Gilpin a letter containing vague promises of office if he would give a sure promise of voting for the Tories. The trout was tickled—exceedingly—but not caught. Lady Rebecca, therefore, had to put a visible bait on her hook. In a second letter she promised Mr. Gilpin a definite Home Office or colonial governorship—probably that of Moreton Bay, if he would only vote for Government. Again he laughed and showed the epistle to his party. A foolish member of it wanted to make a breach-of-privilege matter of the business—to drag the printer of the *Times* to the bar of the House for publishing the scandal—to compel Mr. Gilpin to give up the name of his fair correspondent—and I know not what of terrible besides. More temperate counsels, however, prevailed; and the upshot of the affair is that Mr. Gilpin holds under the present Government the office that he was promised by the late. Not for nothing was the letter shown. Broadbrim is crafty, as well as tempted, like Odysseus.

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

Prose, methinks, is far too prosy
For the monthly revelations—
Full of colour as a flower-bed—
Of that wondrous print, *Le Follet.*
Lyric themes should have a lyrist;
Listen, then, ye lovely ladies,
Whilst, in lilt of "Hiawatha,"
Thus I sing the July Fashions.

Butterflies come out in sunshine;
So do fickle Fashion's daughters:
Golden summer condescending
To show off to best advantage,
E'en in London, silk and satin,
They've come out exceeding strongly.

Grisailles, plain or *bouquet,* sprinkled
(Like the dappled sky of morning);
Coutils, both the silk and woollen,
As of old, those in *percale,* too,
Are the *negligee* in favour.

Robes of silk with narrow stripelets
(Curving into bright meander
Like blithe brooklets on a hill-side)
Back to Coventry, or nearly,
Gaze de soie and *barège,* also,
From the *magasins* have bundled.
Mauve is still the favourite colour,
Though the saucy sons of Oxford,
Weary of its super-plenty,
Tried at late Commemoration
By neglect to shame its wearers;
Cheering loudly, cheering only,
Those amongst the gazing ladies
Who with other-coloured raiment
Spangled richly, spangled rarely,
Sweep of pale, pure, bleached purple,
Green, and blue, and Alpine gooseberry,
And the peach's peerless blossom,
Are the colours next in favour—
Fair young sisters of the Beauty.

Robes of light stuff, such as muslin
Now with five or seven flounces
(Top one reaching but the knee-caps
Their sweet wearers' forms disfigure
For the difference in the substance
Makes a difference in the hue, too;
Flimsy skirt on puffy flounces
Gives the skirt a faded, meagre,
Inharmonious appearance.
Coloured skirts amend but poorly
This defect in graceful blending;
Better far the skirt to cover
Still with neat and narrow flounces.
True, the mode is no more novel,
But 'tis elegant and airy;
E'en in Fashion we should never
Change when what we'd change is faultless.
Perfect Beauty never wearies;
Adam saw the stars we gaze on,
Yet mankind, unsated, nightly
Yearns to see them stud the heaven;
Well we know the form and colour
Of the twin-stars of our mistress,
But should pale with grief and anger,
If they figured in *Le Follet,*
Shifting with the changing seasons.

As a rule, the lighter *corsage*—
Is *décolleté*; the *fichu,*
Tulle, or tarlatan, or muslin,
Now is worn what my informant
Rather snobbishly calls "stylish."
Vates Poet, Vates Prophet,
I can look into the future,
And predict that *en pointe* dresses
Will be worn in coming winter.
Now the mode appears eccentric,
Still in silk and *moire d'ete,*
Sometimes, too, in *pique,* you see it,
Matronised by dames of Fashion.
But, beware, ye dames of Sydney,
'Twill not set off every figure.
Robes in *pique* (a funny phrase 'tis—
Next we'll hear of frock-coats sulky)
Always should be made with *basquines*
Which for stuff so free and easy
Best the points, methinks, to blazes.

Double skirts are seen but seldom—
Would that so were double faces!—
Plain skirts with deep single flounces,
From the knee like flower-cups drooping,
Are the marks of *robes en regle,*
A ceinture, or long or *gros grain,*
Is the right cut for the body.
Sleeves run counter to the weather—
Now that that is close—they are not,
Save a few as big as ever.

Robes in *taffetas* are often
Trimmed with several narrow flounces,
Flat as are the girls who sport them,
For the mode is most unsightly,
Bouillonnes, despite the dust which
Like a scavenger it gathers,
Still would seem the mode aesthetic.
Vide supra for the bodies.

Stripes, small figures, various patterns,
Modern *taffetas* appears in.
Grenadine and English *barège,*
French silk—muslin—but the option
Is so large of summer fabrics
That 'twere vain to try to note it.

Mode's moons, weather like, clouds round them;
Moonlike swaying manly heart tides.
These robes, too, have but knee flounces,
With them wear a cognate shawl, or
Black lace as the year advances.

Flounces, black and white succeeding,
Like the streakings on the pillars
Of our London's famed Cathedral,
Now deck *mantelets*—of *guipure,*
Loose in front, but tightly fitting
Sylph-like waists, they raise a longing
For an Indur-transmigration,
From a man's form to a mantle's
In the bubbling breasts of lovers.

Bonnets twain are most becoming:
One of tuscan, with a curtain,
Largish rather made of ditto;
Ornamented with a *plumet,*
Also straw, *epis* and cherries;
Tulle illusion the lining,
Plain, as foil to the most pretty
Face, of course, its fellow-filling;
Strings of hue like ripened rye-field,
Wide and edged with cherry velvet,
Finish off this charming *chapeau.*

Rice-straw forms the charming second;
Decorated with an arum
Hidden half by fall of white lace
Like a gossamer dew-sprinkled;
Pompons black on wide red velvet
Placed inside, the *tout ensemble*
Is as novel as *recherche.*

Bouillonnes and plain crape bonnets
Halve mode's favour; but the latter
Are considered more *distingues.*
One encircled with peach-blossoms,
Like the arum, lace-bonnetted,
Greatly takes the critic's fancy.
Moss roses, in bud and blooming,
Also are thought *bien portees.*
Some straws, both of rice and tuscan,
Carry, as their simple trimming
A straw-broidered sable ribbon
Matching with their ditto curtain.
Bonnets thin have double curtains.

Finally, a scarf *Ecossais*
Dangling from one side the bonnet,
Or a cluster of red currants,
Bavolet and front adorning,
Makes a head-dress quite bewitching.

Thus, although unconscious often
Of the meaning of my measure,
Speaking, as by inspiration,
Parables to me most puzzling,
Like Ezekiel and Isaiah;
Have I versified *Le Follet*
For this present month of July.

Think not any crabbed moral
I shall tag unto my task-work—
Prate of lovely maids and matrons
As a set of vainest peacocks
Gaudy colours ever flaunting.
Woman, says some glum old father,
Is the *zoon philokosmon*;
And she *ought* to be, I answer.

Beauty gravitates to beauty,
So with all that art and nature
Hold of delicate and sheeny—
Barring us their humdrum husbands—
Winsome women make a wedding.

COUNTRY LAND SALES.

On TUESDAY, 4th OCTOBER, at eleven o'clock.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, BATHURST.

COUNTRY LOTS.—Counties of Roxburgh and Bathurst. Parishes of Melrose, Lowry, and Galbraith. About three-quarters of a mile north-westerly from J. Dillon's 28 acres on the Lower Turon Road: Lot 1, 30 acres. Adjoining the north boundary of J. P. Mackenzie's 1240 acres. Lot 2, 88 acres: lot 3, 44 acres. Adjoining the eastern boundary of J. T. Hughes' 880 acres, and the north boundary of J. Campbell's 600 acres: Lot 4, 105 acres 2 roods. Near Brown's Hill, on the Sydney and Bathurst Road, and adjoining Hughes', O'Brien's, and Aspinall's lands: Lot 5, 49 acres; lot 6, 32 acres; lot 7, 22 acres 2 roods; lot 8, 27 acres; lot 9, 25 acres; lot 10, 25 acres 1 rood; lot 11, 30 acres. Lying south-easterly from T. Everaden's 2560 acres; lot 12, 35 acres 2 roods. Adjoining the south-east corner of the village reserve: Lot 13, 66 acres 2 roods. On the road from King's Plains to Bathurst, and adjoining Still's and Everden's grants: Lot 14, 894 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.—Counties of Bathurst and Roxburgh. Parishes of Bathurst, Grantham, Vittoria, Yetholm, and Kelso. At and near Poor Man's Hollow, in the south-western environs of Bathurst: Lot 15, 10 acres 3 roods 12 perches; lot 16, 20 acres 3 roods 38 perches. Within the village reserve in the parish of Grantham: Lot 17, 10 acres 2 roods 16 perches; lot 18, 10 acres 2 roods 33 perches; lot 19, 10 acres 3 roods 8 perches; lot 20, 10 acres 3 roods 24 perches; lot 21, 11 acres 1 rood 24 perches; lot 22, 11 acres; lot 23, 10 acres; lot 24, 10 acres 3 roods 24 perches; lot 25, 10 acres 1 rood 32 perches. Village of Vittoria: Lots 26 to 34, 5 acres each. Within the village reserve, at the Badger Brush, or Fryingpan Creek, on the Bathurst Road: Lots 35 and 36, 4 acres 1 rood 8 perches each; lot 37, 3 acres 3 roods; lots 38 and 39, 5 acres 3 roods 22 perches each; lots 40 to 43, 6 acres 3 roods 17 perches each; lot 44, 5 acres 1 rood 38 perches; lot 45, 5 acres 1 rood 16 perches; lot 46, 2 acres 1 rood 4 perches; lot 47, 2 acres 28 perches; lot 48, 2 acres 11 perches; lot 49, 1 acre 3 roods 16 perches; lot 50, 1 acre 2 roods 15 perches; lot 51, 3 roods 37 perches; lot 52, 1 rood 5 perches; lot 53, 1 rood 1 perch; lots 54 to 56, 1 rood each; lot 57, 35 perches; lot 58, 3 roods 31 perches; lots 59 to 61, 1 acre 7 perches each; lot 62, 1 acre 3 perches; lot 63, 3 roods 23 perches; lot 64, 1 acre 1 rood 24 perches; lot 65, 2 acres 3 roods 24 perches; lot 66, 2 acres 3 roods 1 perch. Village of Raglan: Lot 67, 4 acres 2 roods 12 perches; lot 68, 5 acres 12 perches; lots 69 to 74, 2 acres 2 roods each. Upset price, £2, £2 10s., £3, £4, and £8 per acre.

On WEDNESDAY, 5th OCTOBER, at eleven o'clock.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, BATHURST.

TOWN LOTS.—County of Bathurst. Parish of Bathurst. Town of Bathurst. Lot 1, 2 roods; lots 2 to 11, 2 roods 4¼ perches each; lots 12 to 31, 2 roods each; lots 32 to 41, 1 rood 35 perches each. Upset price, £30 per acre.

On MONDAY, 10th OCTOBER, at eleven o'clock.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, WEST KEMPSEY.

COUNTRY LOTS.—County of Macquarie. Parishes of Arakoon, Kinchela, and Kempsey. On the right bank of Kinchela Creek and the Macleay River, at and near their confluence: Lot 1, 38 acres; lot 2, 75 acres; lot 3, 68 acres; lot 4, 189 acres. On the right bank of the Macleay River, below the confluence of Kinchela Creek: Lot 5, 68 acres 3 roods; lot 6, 84 acres; lot 7, 52 acres; lot 8, 35 acres; lot 9, 102 acres; lot 10, 50 acres; lot 11, 82 acres; lot 12, 41 acres; lot 13, 92 acres. On the right bank of Darkwater Creek: Lot 14, 27 acres 3 roods; lot 15, 40 acres; lot 16, 23 acres 1 rood; lot 17, 26 acres 2 roods; lot 18, 24 acres 2 roods; lot 19, 68 acres; lot 20, 31 acres; lot 21, 25 acres. On the left bank of Darkwater Creek: Lot 22, 35 acres; lot 23, 24 acres; lot 24, 22 acres; lot 25, 19 acres 1 rood; lot 26, 24 acres 1 rood; lot 27, 29 acres; lot 28, 22 acres; lot 29, 10 acres 2 roods; lot 30, 10 acres 1 rood. Upset price, £1 per acre.

TOWN LOTS.—County of Vernon. Parish of Kalateenee. Town of West Kempsey. Lot 31, 2 roods; lot 32, 1 rood 32 perches; lot 33, 2 roods 17 perches. Upset price, £8 per acre.

On THURSDAY, 13th OCTOBER, at eleven o'clock.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, CARCOAR.

COUNTRY LOTS.—County of Bathurst. Parishes of Coota, Cowra, Milburn, Tintern, Kenilworth, and Wangoola. On the left bank of Wangoola Creek, near Cowra, opposite to and above G. D. Pack's 736 acres: Lot 1, 47 acres; lot 2, 29 acres 2 roods; lot 3, 57 acres; lot 4, 60 acres; lot 5, 32 acres; lot 6, 26 acres; lot 7, 44 acres; lot 8, 47 acres; lot 9, 43 acres; lot 10, 34 acres; lot 11, 32 acres; lot 12, 41 acres. On the right bank of Wangoola Creek, above G. D. Pack's 736 acres, at the confluence of Binni Creek: Lot 13, 29 acres; lot 14, 44 acres; lot 15, 27 acres 2 roods; lot 16, 46 acres; lot 17, 43 acres; lot 18, 44 acres; lot 19, 38 acres; lot 20, 31 acres; lot 21, 29 acres; lot 22, 59 acres 3 roods. On the right bank of Binni Creek, above G. D. Pack's 736 acres: Lot 23, 31 acres; lot 24, 28 acres; lot 25, 30 acres; lot 26, 29 acres; lot 27, 32 acres: lots 28 and 29, 31 acres each; lot 30, 36 acres; lot 31, 39 acres; lot 32, 42 acres. Near the head of Spring Creek: Lot 33, 49 acres; lot 34, 29 acres 1 rood; lot 35, 45 acres 2 roods. Lying north-westerly from the Pine Mount: Lots 36 to 38, 30 acres each; lot 39, 34 acres; lot 40, 30 acres. On Wangoola Creek, below Watt's 810 acres and Redfern's 720 acres; Lot 41, 32 acres; lot 42, 40 acres; lot 3, 30 acres: lot 44, 33 acres; lot 45, 44 acres; lot 46, 52 acres; lot 47, 41 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, WELLINGTON.

COUNTRY LOTS.—Counties of Wellington and Gordon. Parish unnamed. On Curra Curra Creek, adjoining the north boundary of W. Court's 44 acres: Lot 1, 41 acres; lot 2, 35 acres. On Curra Curra Creek, adjoining the west boundary of C. P. Warne's 600 acres: Lot 3, 54 acres; lot 4, 50 acres; lot 5, 26 acres; lot 6, 15 acres. Near Ponto and Micky Do-Mulgay, on the left bank of the Macquarie River, opposite and near to J. Jardine's 160 acres: Lot 7, 174 acres 2 roods; lot 8, 148 acres; lot 9, 448 acres. On the left bank of the Bell River, near Wellington: Lot 10, 23 acres 2 roods; lot 11, 25 acres 2 roods; lot 12, 23 acres 1 rood; lot 13, 21 acres 3 roods; lot 14, 33 acres; lot 15, 24 acres; lot 16, 18 acres; lot 17, 17 acres 3 roods; lot 18, 29 acres; lot 19, 44 acres; lot 20, 21 acres 3 roods; lot 21, 21 acres; lot 22, 43 acres; lot 23, 33 acres; lot 24, 29 acres; lot 25, 18 acres; lot 26, 21 acres; lot 27, 97 acres; lot 28, 46 acres. Near the left bank of the Bell River, near Wellington: Lot 29, 23 acres; lot 30, 34 acres 2 roods; lot 31, 26 acres 3 roods 33 perches; lot 32, 24 acres. On the right bank of Curra Creek, near Wellington: Lot 33, 27 acres; lot 34, 22 acres; lot 35, 20 acres 2 roods; lot 36, 18 acres 3 roods; lot 37, 30 acres; lot 38, 24 acres 2 roods. Upset price, £1 per acre.

SPECIAL COUNTRY LOTS.—County of Gordon. Parish unnamed. On the left bank of the Bell River, near Wellington: Lot 39, 10 acres; lot 40, 4 acres 2 roods; lot 41, 5 acres; lot 42, 4 acres 1 rood 2 perches; lot 43, 14 acres 12 perches. On the right bank of Curra Creek, near Wellington: Lot 44, 6 acres 10 perches; lot 45, 6 acres 7 perches; lot 46, 7 acres 30 perches; lot 47, 12 acres 2 roods 5 perches. Upset price, £1 10s. per acre.

TOWN LOTS.—County of Wellington. Parish of Wellington. Town of Wellington: Lots 48 to 54, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

On FRIDAY, 14th OCTOBER, at eleven o'clock.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, WELLINGTON.

TOWN LOTS.—County of Wellington. Parish of Wellington. Town of Wellington: Lots 1 to 13, 2 roods each; lot 14, 2 roods 12 perches; lot 15, 2 roods 21 perches; lots 16 to 42, 2 roods each; lot 43, 1 acre 2 roods 20 perches; lots 44 and 45, 1 acre 2 roods 30 perches each; lot 46, 1 acre 2 roods; lot 46, 1 acre 1 rood 34 perches; lot 48, 1 acre 2 roods; lot 49, 1 acre 20 perches; lot 50, 1 acre 24 perches; lot 51, 1 acre 1 rood; lot 52, 3 roods 24 perches; lot 53, 3 rood 18 perches; lot 54, 2 roods 11 perches: lot 55, 2 roods 9¼ perches; lot 56, 2 roods 11 perches. Upset price, £8 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, CARCOAR.

COUNTRY LOTS.—County of Bathurst. Parishes of Lucan and Somers. Lying to the west and south-west of Messrs. D. Donaldson and W. Ledbeater's 32 acres on Grubbenbun Creek: Lot 1, 29 acres; lot 2, 28 acres; lot 3, 30 acres. On Grubbenbun Creek, adjoining the before mentioned 32 acres: Lot 4, 30 acres; lot 5, 24 acres; lot 6, 25 acres. On Grubbenbun Creek, at the confluence of Snake Creek: Lot 7, 35 acres; lot 8, 44 acres; lots 9 and 10, 45 acres each; lot 11, 50 acres; lot 12, 56 acres. On Grubbenbun Creek, opposite lots 11 and 12: Lot 13, 50 acres; lot 14, 40 acres; lot 15, 46 acres. On Grubbenbun Creek, opposite B. Stimpson's portions: Lot 16, 47 acres; lot 17, 46 acres. On Grubbenbun Creek, immediately above B. Stimpson's portions: Lot 18, 38 acres; lot 19, 38 acres; lot 20, 45 acres; lot 21, 67 acres; lot 22, 33 acres. On Grubbenbun Creek, below B. Stimpson's 29 acres: Lot 23, 30 acres; lot 24, 31 acres; lot 25, 36 acres; lot 26, 47 acres; lot 27, 28 acres; lot 28, 30 acres; lot 29, 29 acres. On Mandurama Ponds, opposite T. Isely's 760 acres: Lot 30, 47 acres; lot 31, 43 acres; lot 32, 44 acres; lot 33, 41 acres; lot 34, 43 acres; lot 35, 30 acres. On the left bank of Mandurama Ponds: Lot 36, 34 acres; lot 37, 36 acres; lot 38, 41 acres; lot 39, 43 acres; lot 40, 31 acres; lot 41, 50 acres; lot 42, 36 acres; lot 43, 35 acres. On the right bank of Mandurama Ponds, above T. Isely's 760 acres: Lot 44, 28 acres 2 roods; lot 45, 34 acres; lot 46, 30 acres; lot 47, 29 acres; lot 48, 27 acres 2 roods; lot 49, 28 acres 3 roods. On the right bank of Mandurama Ponds, and on Plum Pudding Creek, above their confluence: Lot 50, 43 acres; lot 51, 37 acres; lot 52, 29 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

On SATURDAY, 15th OCTOBER, at eleven o'clock.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, CARCOAR.

COUNTRY LOTS.—County of Bathurst. Parishes of Roseberg, Lyndhurst, Osborne, and Three Brothers. On the left bank of Plesley's Creek, about 2 miles below T. M'Keil's 30 acres: Lot 1, 70 acres. On Mandurama Ponds, above T. Iseley's 3440 acres: Lots 2 and 3, 30 acres each; lot 4, 35 acres; lot 5, 36 acres; lot 6, 33 acres; lot 7, 40 acres; lot 8, 49 acres; lot 9, 46 acres; lot 10, 57 acres; lot 11, 50 acres; lot 12, 46 acres. On Dummy's Swamp and Coombing Creek, adjoining G. Cheshire's 640 acres and J. Morrison's 42 acres: Lot 13, 48 acres; lot 14, 122 acres; lot 15, 90 acres 2 roods; lot 16, 52 acres. On Dummy's Creek, about three-quarters of a mile above lot 16: Lot 17, 44 acres; lot 18, 29 acres 33 perches; lot 19, 45 acres; lot 20, 29 acres 1 rood 16 perches; lot 21, 30 acres; lot 22, 33 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.—County of Bathurst. Parish of Neville. In the village reserve of Number One Swamp: Lots 23 and 24, 5 acres each. Upset price, £2 10s. per acre.

TOWN LOTS.—County of Bathurst. Parishes of Errol and Cowra. Town of Carcoar: Lots 25 to 33, 2 roods each; lots 33 and 34, 1 rood 39 perches each. Village of Cowra: Lots 35 to 44, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, MAITLAND.

COUNTRY LOTS.—County of Northumberland. Parish of Branxton. Adjoining the east boundary of J. Thorpe's 1076 acres, and the south-west corner of Duguid's (now Clift's) 560 acres: Lot 1, 41 acres. Adjoining the west boundary of the village reserve of Greta, on the road from Singleton to Maitland: Lot 2, 431 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

SPECIAL COUNTRY LOTS.—Adjoining the National School appropriation, on the west boundary of G. Brooke's 2000 acres, and between Eastcott's and Thomas' portions: Lot 3, 10 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.—County of Northumberland. Parish of Branxton. At Greta: Lots 4 to 9, 1 acre each. Upset price, £4 per acre.

TOWN LOTS.—County of Northumberland. Parish of Branxton. Village of Greta; Lots 10 to 28, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

On MONDAY, 17th OCTOBER, at eleven o'clock.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, PORT MACQUARIE.

COUNTRY LOTS.—County of Macquarie. Parish unnamed. On the left bank of Bellangry Brook, about 4 miles southerly from lots 9 and 10, and about 8 miles south-westerly from the village reserve of Ballengara: Lot 1, 54 acres; lot 2, 36 acres; lot 3, 49 acres. On the left bank of Brilbril Brook, adjoining and near to Woodland's portions, and about two miles southerly from A. C. Innes' 1105 acres at Toronk: Lot 4, 20 acres; lot 5, 38 acres; lot 6, 52 acres; lot 7, 47 acres; lot 8, 41 acres. On the right bank of Brilbril Brook, opposite to lots 6, 7, 8: Lot 9, 42 acres; lot 10, 40 acres; lot 11, 47 acres; lot 12, 46 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

SPECIAL COUNTRY LOTS.—County of Macquarie. Parish of Macquarie. In the north-western environs of Port Macquarie: Lot 13, 10 acres; lots 14 to 17, 11 acres 2 roods each; lot 18, 13 acres; lot 19, 8 acres; lot 20, 14 acres 3 roods 12 perches; lot 21, 15 acres 2 roods; lot 22, 14 acres 1 rood 24 perches; lot 23, 11 acres 1 rood 24 perches; lot 24, 7 acres 2 roods; lots 25 and 26, 10 acres each. Upset price, £1 10s. per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.—County of Macquarie. Parish of Macquarie. Town of Port Macquarie: Lots 27 to 42, 1 acre 1 rood each. Upset price, £4 per acre.

TOWN LOTS.—County of Macquarie. Parish of Macquarie. Town of Port Macquarie West: Lots 43 to 63, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, MUDGEE.

COUNTRY LOTS.—Counties of Phillip and Wellington. Parishes unnamed. Near Bailey's Springs, on Wialdra Creek, opposite E. Blackman's 30 acres: Lot 1, 30 acres. At the Springs, Worrobie Flat, near Cooyal, and about a quarter of a mile north-westerly from E. M. Harvey's 60 acres: Lot 2, 30 acres. On Bara Creek, and opposite the north-west corner of J. Morrison's 30 acres: Lot 3, 31 acres 1 rood 22 perches. Near the Gap, on the road from Mudgee to Cooyal, about a quarter of a mile southerly from G. Vile's 33 acres 2 roods 32 perches: Lot 4, 30 acres. On Lawson's Creek, about five miles easterly from Mudgee, and adjoining the west boundary of J. Carrol's 31 acres: Lot 5, 40 acres. On the right bank of the Cudgegong River, below Cudgegong and opposite W. Bowman's 742 acres: Lot 6, 42 acres; lot 7, 138 acres; lot 8, 50 acres. On Macdonald's Creek, adjoining J. Phillip's 41½ acres: Lot 9, 44 acres 1 rood 6 perches. On Mullanmuddy Creek, near Bromby, and adjoining the south boundary of H. Cox's 912 acres on the Cudgegong River: Lot 10, 320 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

TOWN LOTS.—County of Wellington. Parish of Mudgee. Town of Mudgee: Lot 11, 2 roods 7½ perches; lot 13, 2 roods 34¼ perches; lots 14 to 43, 1 rood each. Upset price £25 per acre.

On TUESDAY, 18th OCTOBER, at eleven o'clock.

AT TUENA.

SPECIAL COUNTRY LOTS.—County of Georgiana. Parish of Tuena. On the right bank of Tuena Creek, below Tuena: Lot 1 14 acres; lot 2, 5 acres. Upset price, £2 10s. per acre.

TOWN LOTS.—County of Georgiana. Parish of Tuena. Town of Tuena: Lot 3, 2 roods; lots 4 to 17, 1 rood 32 perches each; lots 18 and 19, 2 roods 16 perches each; lot 20, 1 acre 32 perches; lot 21, 2 roods 16 perches; lots 22 to 24, 2 roods 11 perches each; lots 25 to 30, 1 rood 28 perches each; lot 31, 1 rood 37¼ perches; lots 32 to 34, 2 roods 20½ perches each; lot 35, 3 roods 2 perches; lot 36, 3 roods 28 perches; lots 37 and 38, 2 roods each; lot 39, 2 roods 16 perches; lot 40, 1 rood 32 perches; lot 41, 1 rood 29 perches; lot 42, 2 roods 22 perches; lot 43, 1 acre; lot 44, 1 acre 36 perches; lot 45, 2 roods; lot 46, 3 roods 23½ perches; lot 47, 2 roods; lots 48 and 49, 1 rood 37 perches each; lot 50, 2 roods; lot 51, 1 rood 33 perches; lots 52 and 53, 3 roods 8 perches each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, BOOROWA.

SUBURBAN LOTS.—County of Harden. Parish of Cunningar. Village of Cunningar: Lots 1 to 8, 5 acres 1 rood 20 perches each. Upset price, £2 10s. per acre.

TOWN LOTS.—County of Harden. Parish of Murrimboola. Village of Murrimboola: Lots 9 to 28, 1 rood each; lots 29 to 38, 2 roods each; lots 39 to 58, 1 acre each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

On MONDAY, 24th OCTOBER, at eleven o'clock.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, TAMWORTH.

TOWN LOTS.—County unnamed. Parish of Moonbi, town of Moonbi: Lots 1 to 5, 2 roods each; lot 6, 1 rood 30 perches; lot 7, 2 roods; lots 8 to 10, 1 rood 35 perches each; lot 11, 2 roods; lot 12, 1 rood 30 perches; lots 13 to 22, 2 roods each; lot 23, 1 rood 30 perches; lot 24, 2 roods; lots 25 to 30, 1 rood 35 perches each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, MORUYA.

COUNTRY LOTS.—County of Dampier. Parish of Moruya. Within the Moruya Reserve, at the confluence of Candoia and Wamban Creeks, opposite Collitt's and Coman's portions: Lot 1, 50 acres 1 rood 6 perches. Within the Moruya Reserve, lying south of Elliott's portion: Lot 2, 17 acres. Between Caswell's and Cannon's portions: Lot 3, 15 acres. On the Moruya River, easterly from Strachan's portions: Lot 4, 17 acres 3 roods 4 perches. Lying east of Kelly's portions: Lot 5, 23 acres 1 rood 24 perches. On the right bank of Congo Creek: Lot 6, 49 acres. On the Moruya River, near Moruya Head: Lots 7 and 8, 47 acres each; lot 9, 52 acres; lot 10, 57 acres 2 roods. At Toorega Point, Moruya Reserve: Lot 11, 34 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

SPECIAL COUNTRY LOTS.—County of Dampier. Parish of Moruya. Within the Moruya Reserve, westerly from Caswell's 12 acres: Lots 12 and 13, 5 acres. On the Moruya River, easterly from Campbell's portions: Lot 14, 7 acres 3 roods; lot 15, 8 acres 8 perches. Upset price, £2 10s. per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.—County of Dampier. Parish of Moruya. At Moruya: Lot 16, 2 acres; lot 17, 1 acre 2 roods 17 perches; lot 18, 1 acre 1 rood 22 perches; lot 19, 1 acre 39 perches; lot 20, 1 acre 25 perches; lot 21, 1 acre 24 perches; lot 22, 1 acre 26 perches; lots 23 to 33, 1 acre each; lots 34 to 37, 2 acres 2 roods each; lots 38 to 41, 2 acres each; lots 42 to 45, 6 acres 3 roods 38 perches each. Upset price, £2 10s., £3, and £4 per acre.

On TUESDAY, 25th October, at eleven o'clock.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, MORUYA.

SUBURBAN LOTS.—County of Dampier. Parish of Moruya. At Moruya: Lots 1 to 12, 1 acre each; lots 14 to 17, 2 acres 2 roods each. Upset price, £3 and £4 per acre.

TOWN LOTS.—County of Dampier. Parish of Moruya. Town of Moruya: Lots 18 to 21, 2 roods each; lot 22, 1 rood 30 perches; lot 23, 1 rood 34 perches; lot 24, 1 rood 29 perches; lot 25, 1 rood 24 perches; lot 26, 1 rood 18 perches; lot 27, 1 rood 13 perches; lot 28, 3 roods 5 perches; lot 29, 2 roods 20 perches; lot 30, 2 roods 6 perches; lot 31, 1 rood 38 perches; lot 32, 1 rood 39 perches; lot 33, 2 roods; lot 34, 1 rood 38 perches; lot 35, 1 rood 32 perches; lot 36, 1 rood 19 perches; lots 37 to 46, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

On WEDNESDAY, 26th OCTOBER, at 11 o'clock.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, WARIALDA.

COUNTRY LOTS.—County unnamed. Parish of Warialda. On Warialda Creek, about three-quarters of a mile below the police paddock, Warialda: Lot 1, 21 acres; lot 2, 23 acres 1 rood, lot 3, 25 acres 2 roods; lot 4, 30 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

TOWN LOTS.—County unnamed. Parish of Warialda. Village of Warialda: Lot 5, 2 roods 10 perches; lots 6 and 7, 2 roods 8 perches; lot 8, 2 roods 7 perches; lot 9, 2 roods 4 perches; lot 10, 2 roods; lot 11, 1 rood 38½ perches; lot 12, 1 rood 35½ perches; lots 13 to 16, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, WARWICK.

TOWN LOTS.—County of Merivale. Parish of Warwick. Town of Warwick: Lots 1 to 14, 2 roods each; lots 15 and 16, 1 rood 35 perches each; lots 17 to 36 2 roods each; lots 27 to 36, 1 rood 35 perches each; lots 37 to 46, 2 roods each; lots 47 to 54, 1 rood 35 perches each. Upset price, £3 per acre.

On FRIDAY, 28th OCTOBER at eleven o'clock.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, GLEN INNES.

TOWN LOTS.—County unnamed. Parish of Severn. Village of Severn: Lots 1 to 26, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

WEDDING IN A DEATH CHAMBER.—A correspondent writing from the West Union, on the North-Western Virginia Railroad, says that a wedding recently took place in a death chamber, at Spring Hill, near that place. Mr. Barr and Miss Ripley were married while the father of the lady was lying a corpse. It appears that the day had been set for the wedding to take place. Mr. Ripley was suffering from consumption, and expired on that morning at six o'clock. The groom proposed to put it off a few weeks, but the bride insisted upon its taking place immediately. The wedding accordingly took place at nine o'clock, over the corpse of her father.—*New York Independent.*

HOP PROSPECTS.—The *Kentish Gazette,* in reference to the hop prospects, says:—A general improvement is noted from nearly all the districts. The late storms have been followed by fine dry and warm weather, which has produced its effect upon the hop plant. The bine during the last week grew very rapidly, and in many places the midsummer shoots are reported to give promise of a full crop. Vermin are much less prevalent, though towards the latter part of the week we have heard of an increase in some plantations. Others are said to be very clean. At Maidstone the duty is now called £200,000. In East Kent the bine has grown very rapidly during the past week. In some places we hear still of a deficiency of bine, and there is certainly not the same strength and development that there was this time last year. In most districts, however, there is plenty of bine, and a very fair prospect of a crop. We had a few foggy nights last week, which have produced vermin. In a few plantations which were previously clean we have heard of the appearance of lice in great quantities. This is, however, only partial, and up to the time of writing the general appearance of the plant throughout this division is healthy. In Sussex the late forcing weather has produced a remarkable growth of the bine.

THE STOMACH.—I firmly believe that almost every malady of the human frame is, either highways or byways, connected with the stomach. The woes of every other member are founded on your belly timber; and I must own that I never see a fashionable physician mysteriously consulting the pulse of his patient but I feel a desire to exclaim—"Why not tell the poor gentleman at once, 'Sir, you have eaten too much; you've drunk too much; and you have not taken exercise enough!'" The human frame was not created imperfect. It is we ourselves who have made it so. There exists no donkey in creation so overloaded as our stomachs.—*Bubbles from the Brunnens.*

AN ORANG-OUTANG AT CHURCH.—Father Cabasson brought up an orang-outang, which became so fond of him that it seemed desirous of accompanying him wherever he went, and it became necessary to shut up the animal in a house when the service at church was about to be performed. On one occasion the father was surprised and confounded by seeing the whole congregation were laughing. He severely rebuked them for their misconduct, but to his astonishment and grief they laughed again. In the warmth of his zeal he redoubled his vociferation and his actions, but so far from the desired effects being produced, the laughter now reached its greatest height. The mystery by which he had been so greatly perplexed was not to be unravelled until a friend stepped up the pulpit stairs and gave him the solution. The orang had unhappily escaped from his prison, and following the father to the church, he silently mounted the sounding board above the pulpit, where he lay perfectly still till the sermon began. Creeping now to the edge of the board, and overlooking the preacher, he, in the most grotesque manner, imitated all the father's actions, increasing their number and earnestness in proportion to the excitement of the preacher's feelings, and giving them as they reached their acme, the greatest force. As Cabasson left the pulpit, and looked upwards towards the sounding board, such was the arch demeanour of the orang that it was with extreme difficulty he preserved sufficient gravity to direct his servants to take the animal away.—*Cassell's Popular Natural History.*

A COW WITH A WOODEN LEG.—A cow belonging to Mr. Dunn, farmer, of Kelfield Bridge, near Selby, had one of her fore-legs broken on Martinmas day last, by the kick of a horse. The beast was attended by a person from Riccall up to March last, when Mr. Dunn applied to Mr. Shaw, the veterinary surgeon of Stillingfleet, who said that nothing short of amputation would effect a cure. Mr. Shaw operated on the 4th of March, she calved a fine calf a week before, and she brought it up, as well as two lambs; and now that the animal possesses the advantages of a wooden leg, she has been turned out to grass, and makes a wonderful shift for herself.—*York Herald.*

PUNISHMENT IN THE GOOD OLD TIMES.—Townsend, an experienced Bow-street officer, being examined in 1816 before the House of Commons, as to the diminution of capital punishments, stated, that in his time he had known several persons (four men and three women) hanged together for robbing a pedlar; and that in 1783 he had seen forty people hanging together at the Old Bailey! A few years later, the gaoler of Newgate, being asked by the Recorder how many could be hung together upon the new drop, coolly replied, "Well, your worship, we can hang twelve, but we can't hang more than ten comfortably."—*Chambers's Journal.*

BIRTH-PLACE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—If it be legally as well as poetically true that "every child that's born at sea belongs to the parish of Stepney," we congratulate the good people of Stepney on a somewhat distinguished parishioner. It has always been stated that the great Duke of Wellington was born either at Lord Mornington's residence in Dublin, or at Dangan Castle, county Meath; and even Burke accepts as an established fact his nativity on Irish soil. The Duke, it is well known, would never say "yes" or "no" when questioned on the matter in the later years of his life. We are in a position to state, upon evidence that admits of no dispute, that the Great Duke was born neither in Ireland nor in England. He was a Stepneian—a genuine child of the ocean. The Countess of Mornington, his mother, was taken with the pains of labour whilst crossing in a sailing-boat from Holyhead to Dublin. The wind was adverse, and the future conqueror of Waterloo first saw the light on board a packet, about half way between the coasts of Wales and Ireland. The late Lady Mary Temple, daughter of the Marquis of Buckingham, who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland when "Arthur Wesley" obtained his first commission, used to say that she had often heard him joked, and had joked him herself, at her father's viceregal table, on the place and circumstances of his birth. The Duke, as A.D.C to the lady's father, could not well be angry then with Lady Mary; but he begged her, in after life, never to mention the subject again in his presence. The story, however, is confirmed by the fact of the Duke having been baptised in Dublin, in May, 1769, on the 1st of which month his birth is said to have happened. At all events, if the Great Duke was really a native of Stepney, it would seem as if a grateful nation had "passed" his ashes after death to the neighbourhood of the parish to which he belonged.—*Once a Week.*

PREACHING IN GLOVES.—One Sunday, in the heat of summer, a rev. gentleman from London, then in the West of England on a tour, accepted an invitation from Mr. Jay to preach at Argyle Chapel. There was on this occasion a crowded congregation. Mr. Jay, according to his custom, was conducting the preacher to the pulpit stairs, when all at once he suddenly stopped and said to him, "Why, my good friend, I observe you have forgotten to take your gloves off." "O," replied the preacher, "I always preach with them on, and it is a very common practice with us in London." "The more to be pitied," rejoined Mr. Jay. The next morning the preacher called at Percy-place, and was shown into the library. Mr. Jay, who at that time was in the garden cleaving wood—a frequent occupation of his—on being informed of the call, hastened up the garden, and entering the library a little out of breath, pulled off his garden gloves, and laying them on the library table, jocosely said to his friend, "I will make you a present of these gloves to preach in."—*Recollections of William Jay, of Bath, by his Son.*

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.—September 28.

Wanderer, brig, 140 tons, Captain Smith, from Melbourne 22nd instant. H. Clarke, agent.

Hunter (s.), 264 tons, Captain Sullivan, from Clyde River 27th. Passengers—Mr. Sutherland, Miss Simpson, and 6 in the steerage. E. Manning, agent.

Mimosa (s.), 2 0 tons, Captain Kitchen, from Merimbula, Twofold Bay, and Ulladulla, September 27th. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. W. Polack, Miss Chatfield, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Nicholls, Messrs. Farrell, Bourke, Sherham, Campbell, Langhorne, and nine in the steerage. Edye Manning, agent.

September 29.

City of Sydney (s.), 700 tons, Captain Moodie, from Melbourne 26th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Tom, Mr. W. Dargin, Mrs. and Miss Motherwell, Mr., Mrs., and (3) Misses Hordern, General Coxworthy, Mr. Foley, Mr. Hopping, Mr. and Mrs. McFee, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Simpson, and 25 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—September 28.

Siam, for Bombay.
Royal Saxon, for Guam.
Mountain Maid, for Port Cooper.
Zingari (s.), for Melbourne.
Grafton (s.), for Grafton.
Waratah (s.), for Wide Bay.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—September 28.

Centurion, for London; Albion, for Wide Bay; Telegraph (s.), for Queensland.

CLEARANCES.—September 28.

Centurion, ship, 639 tons, Captain Murray, for London. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. P. Dunessy, Mrs. and Miss Huxtable, Miss Jones, Rev. H. Garnett, Mr. Hallen, Dr. Arthur, Mr. Douglass, and 9 adults, and 3 children in the intermediate.

Albion, schooner, 84 tons, Captain Cummins, for Wide Bay, with sundries.

Waratah (s.), 350 tons, Captain Knight, for Wide Bay. Passengers—Mr. Adams, Mr. Brown, and 24 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARD.—September 28.

Mountain Maid, and Sisters, from Newcastle, with 121 tons coal; Quail, Flying Squirrel, from Brisbane Water, with 4000 feet timber, 800 baskets shells, 1200 shingles, 500 palings, 1000 laths; William and Ann, from Shell Harbour, with 90 bags barley, 30 bags maize, 70 kegs butter, 2 coops fowls, 10 tons wood; Concord, from Shoalhaven, with 21 tons potatoes, 18 hides; Louisa Maria, from Richmond River, with 2700 feet cedar; Sarah Denis, from Botany, with 20 tons wood; Williams (s.), from Morpeth, with 87 trusses hay, 100 sheep, 80 quarters beef, 10 pigs.

IMPORTS.—September 29.

City of Sydney (s.), from Melbourne: 10 trunks boots, S. Callighan; 2 packages, C. Moore; 2 packages, Stacy; 91 cases dried fruits, P. Cohen; 24 bags rice, C. Teakle; 15 packages, Order.

Wanderer, from Melbourne: 120 hogsheads molasses, Order.

EXPORTS.—September 28.

Centurion, for London: 212 bales wool, 3 bales pelts, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 10 bales wool, 1 box, H. Nouffiard; 26 bales wool, 32 hides, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 6 bales wool, Buvers and Learmonth; 52 bales wool, Prince, Bray, and Ogg; 31 bales wool, Thacker, Daniell, and Co.; 63½ bales wool, Joy and Co.; 8 bales wool, 49½ hides, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 18 bales wool, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 40 casks oil, Garland and Bingham; 1105 hides, Kirchner and Co.; 311 hides, R. Koll; 68 logs iron bark, W. Jolly and Co.; 118 logs cedar, Scott, Cameron, and Co.; 10 packages metal, P. N. Russell and Co.; 2 cases, 5 tons old iron, 23 cwt. old lead, H. Hyman; 86 bags gum, 2 cases old metal, 43 bags pearl shell, D. Davis; 102 kegs arsenic, J. Dean; 1500 horns, 2000 shank bones, L. and S. Spyer and Co.; 3 bales leather, T. W. Eady; 4 cases wine, J. E. Blake; 12 cases drapery, A. E. and A. Levey; 2 packages, J. Buchanan; 1 case, W. J. Johnson and Co.; 113 bags shank bones, 5120 horns, J. M'Donald; 46 pigs copper, J. Alexander; 1 case, W. Willington. Recapitulation: 446½ bales wool, 40 casks humpback oil, 6353 hides, 68 logs ironbark, 1.8 logs cedar, 14 packages metal, 5 tons old iron, 23 cwt. old lead, 85 bags gum, 43 bags pearl shell, 102 kegs arsenic, 6620 horns, 2000 shank bones, 113 bags bones, 3 bales leather, 4 cases wine, 12 cases drapery, 46 pigs copper, 3 bales pelts, 4 packages sundries.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Tahiti.—By the Cheetah, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Calcutta.—By the Ocean Rover, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Adelaide.—By the Yarrow, this day, at noon.

For Wide Bay.—By the Albion, this day, at noon.

For Brisbane.—By the Telegraph (s.), this day, at 5·30 p.m.

Sailing Match.—A race between two waterman's skiffs, under canvas, took place yesterday. The boats are owned by J. Richards and T. M'Gregor, and opinions have long been divided respecting their relative qualities. The course was from the red buoy off Fort Macquarie, round Shark Island, and back. A strong breeze setting in at north-east, their weatherly qualities were well tried; but Richards had the best from the start, and came in a winner by fifteen minutes. Each man steered his own boat, and the match was for £8.

The Queen (s.)—This smart little steamer made a trial trip yesterday after receiving her new boilers, and performed her work with a speed that must give every satisfaction to her owners. She has been trading between the ports in New Zealand, and came up here some ten weeks ago to receiving her boilers, which have been placed in her by Messrs. Napier and Co. Captain Wilson, her commander, invited several ladies and gentlemen to enjoy the pleasures of a cruise, and shortly after noon she steamed away from the wharf, in capital style. After proceeding as far as Manly, visiting in the route the many beautiful bays with which this harbour abounds, here the company partook of luncheon. After which the Queen returned to Sydney, all on board delighted with the trip, and the kindness and attention of her worthy commander.

The cargo of the Mimosa (s.) consists of 80 bags wheat, 30 bags potatoes, 500 sides bacon, 50 kegs butter, 10 pigs, 6 cases eggs, 3 bales leather, and sundries.

The steamship City of Sydney, R. T. Moodie, commander, left Port Phillip Heads on Monday the 26th instant, and arrived at Sydney on Thursday the 29th, at 2.30 a.m. She experienced light variable airs to Cape Howe, and a fresh northerly gale the remainder of the passage. Passed the Wonga Wonga on Monday.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

September 27.—Sydney Griffiths, barque, 368 tons, Harrison, from Melbourne, with 20 tons of potatoes.
September 27.—William Hill, brig, 119 tons, Harrison, from Geelong.
September 27.—Jane, schooner, 142 tons, Neven, from Geelong.
September 27.—Malay, barque, 249 tons, Peters, from Melbourne.
September 27.—Vibilia, schooner, 121 tons, M'Alpin, from Geelong.
September 27.—Clarendon, brig, 158 tons, Doble, from Sydney.
September 27.—Viceroy, schooner, 173 tons, Nicholson, from Melbourne.
September 27.—Reindeer, schooner, from Sydney.
September 27.—Queen Hortense, barque, 269 tons, Cochrane, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURE.

September 27.—Samson, steamer, for the Manning.

COASTERS INWARD.

September 27.—Iris, Nancy, Margaret and Mary, Cumberland, William and Mary, Sacramento, Van Tromp, Albion, Little Pet.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

September 22.—City of Sydney (s.), from Sydney.
September 23.—Alfred, from Hamburgh; Amisia, from Leer.
September 25.—Active, from Lyttleton.

DEPARTURES.

September 23.—Prince Arthur, Eli Whitney, Alma, Ellen, for Newcastle; Bessie, Augusta Gustave, Sir J. Newton, for Guam.
September 24.—Tobosh, Lord Raglan, Dumerlan, for Guam; Athol, Adolphus, Ellen Simpson, for Newcastle; Black Swan, for Callao.

The ship Premier, 900 tons, Captain Stroud, bound for Bombay, foundered at sea on the 18th July. The crew and passengers were taken on board the Hanoverian brig, Amisia, a few hours previous to the catastrophe.—*Age*, 26th instant.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

September 22.—Orient, from London.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

September 27.—Golden Spring, Duke of Wellington, from Sydney; Havilah (s.), from Adelaide; Missionary, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

September 27.—Mary Ann, for Newcastle.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

September 28, 9 a.m.—Queenscliffe, N., fresh, fine.
Albury, N.N.W., fine.
Gundagai, E., cloudy.
Yass, S.E., clear.
Goulburn, calm, fine.

SYDNEY HEADS.

Date.	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
Sep. 28.	8·30 a.m.	N.N.W.	Light and hazy.
	Noon.	N.E.	Moderate and clear.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Strong breezes, clear.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	Newcastle	7·30	2·45	7·30	3·0
1	Honeysuckle Point	7·38	2·53	7·38	3·8
4	Waratah	7·48	3·3	7·48	3·18
15¼	Hexham	8·8	3·23	8·8	3·38
18	East Maitland ... arrive	8·30	3·45	8·30	4·0
	depart	8·35	3·50	8·35	4·5
20	West Maitland	8·45	4·0	8·45	4·15

MAITLAND STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	West Maitland	9·0	4·15	9·0	4·30
2	East Maitland ... arrive	9·10	4·25	9·10	4·40
	depart	9·15	4·30	9·15	4·45
12	Hexham	9·37	4·53	9·37	5·7
16	Waratah ... arrive	9·57	5·12	9·57	5·27
	depart	10·0	5·15	10·0	5·30
19	Honeysuckle Point	10·12	5·27	10·12	5·4
20	Newcastle	10·15	5·30	10·15	5·4

Commercial.—By the City of Sydney we have intelligence from Melbourne to the 26th instant. The *Argus* of that date says, that "trade was quiet;" and that news, received from Tasmania to the 21st, requires "no other comment than that the markets in that colony were altogether stationary."

Inquest on Chinese Immigrants.—The following rider, appended to the verdict of the jury at the inquest on the bodies of the three Chinamen who recently arrived in the ship Bell Rock from Hongkong, held on Monday last, and reported in our issue of Tuesday, was accidentally omitted:—"We consider the conduct of Captain Harrison highly commendable for his gentlemanly and humane treatment of the Chinese."

Melancholy Accident.—On Tuesday evening last, as a German named Wacker, who had been employed in shingling the roof of the Episcopalian School-house at St. Peter's, Cook's River, was descending from the roof, he lost his footing, and fell to the ground. When taken up, his neck was found to be dislocated. The joint was immediately set by a medical man who was close by at the time, but it is understood that there is not the slightest chance of the unfortunate man recovering.

We are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of the trade to the sale of ribbons, drapery, slops, and damaged goods, this day, at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

September		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water After.
29	Thursday	5 43	5 57	8 34	9 34

Moon.—First Quarter, 4th proximo, 6h. 36·9m. a.m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1859.

The Legislative Council met yesterday at twenty minutes past four o'clock.

It was rumoured before the President entered, that Dr. Dickson had resigned the representation of the Government in the House, and the honorable gentleman briefly stated that he "no longer appeared there as the representative of the Government." It was suggested by Mr. Deas Thomson, who expressed regret on behalf of himself and others that the honorable member had retired from such position, that he should afford some explanation of his reasons for his course, but Dr. Dickson excused himself, by saying he had rather that any odium should for the present attach to himself than create difficulties by untimely explanations.

A petition from the Prelates of the Church of England and other members thereof, was presented by Mr. Deas Thomson for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the affairs of the Church of England, and for the establishment of provincial synods; and notice was given of the bill itself for Wednesday next. Several petitions were also presented in favour of the Medical Bill before the House.

Some new notices were also placed upon the paper.

The House adjourned to Wednesday, 5th October, on the motion of Mr. Montefiore, in order to enable the Government to make its arrangements for being duly represented in the House—the honorable member intimating that it was only the day before yesterday (Monday) that the Government became aware of the intention of the honorable member to resign his post.

In the Legislative Assembly yesterday the Speaker took the chair at twenty-five minutes past three o'clock.

A Message was received from the Governor-General transmitting to the House the Estimates for 1860, and the Supplementary Estimates for 1859.

The Colonial Treasurer stated that he should on October 6th, move the House into Committee of Supply, when the financial policy of the Administration will be explained.

In reply to Mr. Parkes, the Colonial Secretary said the Government had not yet determined on what day they should be prepared to bring in the Bill to alter the constitution of the Upper House, nor in which House of Parliament it would be introduced; but they would be prepared to give the required information in the course of next week.

In reply to Mr. Plunkett, the Colonial Secretary said the last reports on the subject of the Privy Council system of Education, together with the minutes of Council were accessible to members, and on the second reading of the Education Bill he, as Minister in charge of it, should fully explain the principles and details of the system.

In reply to questions from Mr. Cooper, Mr. Robertson said he understood that a proposition was about to be submitted to the Government by the inhabitants of Braidwood for a branch line of electric telegraph from Goulburn to that place, they paying a proportion of the expense, and any such proposition would be favourably entertained; and also that provision was made for the repair of every principal road in the colony, of course including those from Narriga and Nelligen to Braidwood.

In reply to Mr. Forster, the Colonial Secretary stated that instructions had been given for the erection of a court-house at Queanbeyan, but the work had been delayed by a dispute among the residents as to the site.

Other questions were replied to by Ministers.

Papers were laid on the table and ordered to be printed, and several new notices of motion were given.

Mr. Robertson moved for leave to introduce a bill to regulate the sale of Crown lands. Though he hoped no debate would arise at that stage, still he thought it would be best for him to state then the principles and character of the bill, or rather of the three bills which embraced the subject. He approached the question with much diffidence, surrounded as it was with great admitted difficulties, but he hoped they would be able so to adjust a policy, that while changes beneficial to a large class were effected, little injury would be done to vested interests. He proposed now, to take the three bills together, and he would first deal with the last on the paper. This bill related exclusively to lands let, and with them only during the leases. All such lands in the intermediate, would be declared, for the purposes of this bill, to be in the settled districts; where two or three claimants appeared, the lease would be adjudged to those entitled under the Orders in Council; where no other means of determining existed, sworn arbitrators would be called in. This would to a great extent do away with litigation, which in many instances was now ruinous. He had himself, in one case, given evidence twenty years ago, and again only four months ago. Persons seeking for minerals, for timber, and for building materials, would be enabled to enter upon any of the lands so leased by the authority of the Crown. Persons travelling with stock would be permitted to depasture within half-a-mile of the road. In the second bill for regulating the occupation of Crown lands, all lands dedicated to public purposes, all lands under lease while so leased, and all lands held, under the regulations of February, 1858, while so held, would not be deemed Crown lands. The bill would not repeal the Gold Fields Act. It was proposed to let lands for brick-making, lime-burning, the erection of sawmills, and similar purposes for five years; lands containing other minerals than gold for fourteen years. Lands surrounding townships were not to be open for lease for pastoral purposes. The bill gave the right of pre-emption to all freeholders alike. In the intermediate districts, the Government would have authority to continue the present terms with the squatters of license and assessment for not more than one year till other systems came into force. But, in future, leases for five years under the regulations of February, 1858, would be issued, the value of the runs to be ascertained by sworn appraisers; if declined, then the runs to be sold by auction. Disputes would be settled, as in the bill already referred to. Power would be given to the Government to proclaim new pastoral districts, and to re-proclaim all. The rent would be £10 for every twenty-five square miles, with the present assessment. The boundaries would be modified. Runs forfeited or vacated would be sold by auction. All sales under the bill presently to be considered would cancel so much of the squatters' lease, and three-times the extent of the purchased area to be held under pre-emptive lease by the purchaser. This would help the small buyer, and, at the same time, protect the large squatter from indefinite reserves. Persons would be empowered to enter by the authority of the Crown, as under the other bill. Any person discovering mineral lands would be entitled, within twelve months, to rent not more than 320 acres, at 10s. per acre. For coal mines so rented 6d. per ton royalty would be charged, and the tenant would be required to expend £5 per acre in working the mines. At the end of the term, the lease might be renewed, on payment of a fine fixed by sworn appraisers. Provision was made in the bill for pastoral commonage, and the management of the same. He now came to the bill for regulating the sale. This dealt with the same lands as the last bill, when they were legally withdrawn from lease and license, and with those held under the regulations of February, 1858; also, all that might be leased under the Occupation Act, just considered, as in future it was not intended to reserve any from sale if they were required. The bill repealed all laws repugnant to its provisions. It gave the Government the power to sell pastoral lands where permanent improvements have been made, at a price to be arrived at by arbitration, not less than the then upset price. The bill further provided for the sale of land by selection and without competition, within ten miles of any city, and two miles of any township of 100 inhabitants, on certain conditions of residence and improvement; the price to be 20s. per acre, with 50 per cent. deposit, and the quantity not to exceed 320 acres. If not measured when selected, the farm to be measured afterwards at the cost of Government; the balance of purchase-money to be paid within five years, but only to be received on the Government being satisfied that the conditions of residence and improvement have been complied with. If the balance is not then paid, the Government to sell and hand over the surplus realised from the improved land to the first purchaser. This was proposed on the principle that the State was entitled to have the best value for its lands—that best value consisted in the improvement associated with this easy system of purchase. The plan of free selection would obviate the necessity of inordinate surveys. At the present time there were 300,000 acres, measured at great cost to the public, which were never likely to be sold. And the Government had no means of ascertaining whether the land was wanted or not till it was offered for sale. With respect to the pastoral lands, it was proposed to sell blocks of not more than 640 acres, not to be cultivated, at not less than five shillings per acre, the Government having the power to fix a higher price. The upset price of town lands was to be £8; if suburban, £2 per acre; the sales to be by auction; the deposit 25 per cent. on the fall of the hammer; the balance to be paid within three months. These were the principal features of his three bills, and he trusted the House would give them a fair consideration. He hoped they were calculated to facilitate the settlement of the colony, without inflicting injustice on any class of the population.

Mr. Weekes seconded the motion.

Mr. Scott said, if he understood the proposal respecting mineral lands, it amounted to this. The tenant of 320 acres containing coal, would have to expend annually £160 for rent, and £1600 for improvements, making a total of £1760 or £22,880 in thirteen years, to say nothing of the 6d. per ton royalty, which if he raised 60,000 tons of coal, would amount to £1500 more. If these were the fruits of a Liberal Government, the sooner they had an illiberal Government the better.

After a few words from Mr. Forster, Mr. Hay, and Mr. Loder, leave was granted to bring in the bill.

On the motion of Mr. Robertson, leave was granted to introduce the other two Bills; and it was stated that all three Bills would be read a first time to-day, and a second time this day month.

On the motion of Mr. Cowper, leave was given to introduce a Bill to Remove Doubts as to the Election of Aldermen of the City of Sydney.

On the motion of Mr. Garrett an address was adopted for correspondence relating to the expenditure of money granted for forming a road from Ulladulla to Shoalhaven.

On the motion of Mr. Murray an address was adopted for correspondence relating to the case of the Chief-Constable v. Alfred Bradbury, at Wagga Wagga.

Mr. Forster obtained leave to introduce a bill to amend the Police Regulation Act.

On the motion of Mr. Forster, returns were ordered of the applications of the magistrates of Queanbeyan for additional police, and also showing the alterations made or contemplated, for the present and ensuing years, in the police force throughout the colony.

The other notices of motion and Government orders of the day were postponed.

The House then, on the motion of Mr. Cowper, went into Committee, to further consider the draft Standing Orders, when, on an amendment being moved by Mr. Forster, and the committee dividing, it was found that a quorum was not present. The House having resumed, it was adjourned by the Speaker, at ten minutes past seven o'clock till three o'clock this afternoon.

The denunciation of the rich, is the insanity of envy; it is the denunciation of successful labour.

We have never, indeed, pretended that the system of taxation which prevails in this country comprehends all those elements it ought to combine, or that the pressure of the public burdens fall with even weight upon all the interests of the community. It will be our anxious wish to see a rational system of taxation—one which, without relieving any class of the community from their fair proportion, shall take into account the just liabilities of different conditions of men among us. We do not, however, conceal from ourselves that this is a subject of extreme difficulty and delicacy. It does not follow that the protection enjoyed is in proportion to the property possessed. A little shopkeeper, for instance, is more exposed to depredation, and requires the interposition of the law far more frequently, than the man of great landed property, whose possessions are immoveable, and whose transactions are simple and few. Nor should it ever be forgotten that any serious impediment to the accumulation of wealth operates perniciously on all classes of society. There are few capitalists in this country who could not with tolerable readiness release themselves from their local ties, and carry away their cash to another land. It is not seen by rustic legislators that the extension of capital in a country quickens competition for investment, and reduces the price of money to the minimum to which it can fall, considering the attractions of other States. They do not see that the very wealth which they envy is the means of steady employment—of keeping the machinery of society in motion, notwithstanding those temporary checks and difficulties which result from the disturbance of the normal relations of supply and demand. They do not perceive that, after all, the richest man among us cannot eat more than his neighbour—cannot expend much more in personal enjoyment; that, if he has a splendid house, he divides it with his servants and his friends; that, if his fields are in a high state of cultivation, the result is a better supply to the market; and that he can only be said to overtake the production of his capital in his expenses, when, like a profligate spendthrift, he wastes his substance in riot and dissipation. Those who see him scatter his wealth with heedless profusion will praise his liberality, but society has no reason to rejoice. The miser, so called, accumulates, not for himself, but for the world. The spendthrift, dissipates in vain employments and pleasures the results of other men's labour. He blazes for a time, and then leaves nothing around but blackness and ashes.

A disposition has been showed in some quarters to run a-muck at men who have the reputation of wealth. They are not only put under political ostracism, and run down by vehement abuse, but they are marked out for spoliation, and threatened with vengeful taxation. No one can look upon the map which delineates Shoalhaven municipality without recognising the abuse of law for the purpose of reaching the pocket of one man. If the weight of a Government is to be brought out for the punishment of an unpopular individual, we have at least one phase of the reign of terror. "Down with the rich!" was the cry which resounded in that unprecedented war against property which reduced France to abject misery. Is it really the policy of this country to discourage the investment of money in the purchase of land? The outcry against those who purchase land of the Government before it can be profitably employed, or who choose to hold it upon speculation, is based upon the grossest ignorance of the colonial interest. Let us suppose that two men come to this country with £100,000 each for investment. One goes to an agent and lends the money upon mortgage exacting 8 per cent. The other goes to a Government sale and invests his £100,000 in land. The advantage in the first case flows back again to the individual who lends his money, but in this instance the landholder contributes annually to the State £5000—the rate at which it borrows. The mortgagee, escapes all reproach. His transactions are silent. However inflexible in his demands; however unmerciful in his method of enforcing them, still his proceedings are private and unnoticed. They expose him to no censure beyond the narrowest circle. At any moment he can carry away his £8000 a-year to any country and spend it there. Is it not monstrous that the investment of money in the public lands, and consequently an annual contribution to the Government of £5000, should be deemed an offence, and that another mode of investment—which in its own nature is temporary—should be looked upon as, if not laudable, yet innocent. The blindness of faction is proverbial; but there can be no greater blindness than that which would induce a community with land to sell, to abuse, insult, and threaten all who are disposed to purchase it. A landowner cannot consume the soil. Every improvement he makes remains upon it.

We scarcely know what is the precise aim or tendency of the motions recently made in the Assembly. We hope it is not intended by Mr. Martin to lend himself to the hue and cry against the purchasers of Crown lands. Mr. Clark Irving had certain rights as an owner of pastoral leases. These were acted upon by a succession of Governments. If wrong were done all the successive Secretaries of the Lands and Works were not only culpable, but in conspiracy. This, however, is incredible. We do not suppose any person would suspect the honour of these gentlemen. But Mr. C. Irving is another marked man; he is known to be rich; true, he has stimulated industry by the investment of his capital in every way; in steam and mines, as well as in pastoral enterprise. This is sufficient.

There is a disposition to point out such men to public hatred—to subject them to special laws, to discourage their investment of their savings in colonial property, and many are foolish enough to suppose that the colony could do better without them. Something of the same spirit showed itself in the late Paddington election. The candidate was a man, whether so or not, supposed to command great wealth, but because he presumed to put a price on his land, and expected a day's work for a day's wages his return was opposed with vehement bitterness, and he would have lost his seat but for the exertions of some who were not his political friends.

This marking out rich men for distrust and even persecution, is a bad and dangerous thing. No man will remain in a country when he is not only deprived of political influence because he is rich, but liable to be hunted down by political scamps and charlatans. He will avail himself of that discretion which opulence gives, and reside where, at least, he will be free from molestation; where he will escape the spoliation, and what is far worse, that galling sense of wrong which attends a popular persecution.

The plan of marking out men to the populace is an ordinary artifice of political scoundrels, Cobbett once recommended that the liberals should make out a register of all the wealthy people of England, that when the hour came "the people" might know where to go. The following is worthy of the great statesman from whose lips it fell:—

Sir Robert Peel, in answer to a charge brought against him in the House of Commons by Mr. Cobbett, on the 16th of May, 1833, said:—

"It was on public grounds that the honorable member (Mr. Cobbett) assailed him. The honorable member had not the same motives for attacking him which he had for attacking others. He had never lent the honorable member his confidence; from him the honorable member had never received any obligation. His object was to strike terror by the threat of his denunciations; to discourage opposition from the fear of being signalised as a victim. But he told the gentlemen of England that their best security was in boldly facing and defying these insidious efforts. God forbid that the honorable member's speculations on the prospect of 'public confusion' should be realised! He laboured under no apprehension that they would. He felt confident, whatever might be the political differences that divided public men, that all who were interested, in the upholding of law and property, would write in their defence, and put down such attempts. Not only would it be the greatest calamity, but a calamity embittered by the greatest disgrace, to live under such an ignoble tyranny as this.

Come the eleventh plague, rather than this should be;
Come sink us rather in the sea;
Come rather pestilence, and reap us down;
Come God's sword, rather than our own.
Let rather Roman come again,
Or Saxon, Norman, or the Dane.
In all the bonds we ever bore,
We grieved, we sigh'd, we wept; we never blushed before.

But, blush indeed we shall, if we submit to this base and vulgar domination; and I for one, believing as I do, when I read these comments of the honorable member, and consider his present motion, that I have been selected as an object or attack, for the purpose of discouraging resistance, to the insidious efforts, which the hon. gentleman, is daily making, to weaken the foundations of property, and the authority of law. I will, at least, preserve myself from the reproach of having furthered the objects he has in view, by any symptom of intimidation or submisson.

The working of the City Corporation has now been referred to the investigation of a select committee of the Assembly, and its claims and its wrongs will, it is to be hoped, receive an impartial consideration. The city is well represented on the committee, so that full justice is likely to be done to it. The first duty of the committee will be to ascertain facts; a more difficult task will be to lay down the principles on which endowments shall in future be granted, and the limit of such endowment at which injustice is done neither to the citizens nor to the rest of the country. Meanwhile, in order to strengthen their case, and justify their claims, both before the Legislature and the country the Corporation has put its grievances and its embarrassments into the shape of a memorial to the Assembly. The allegations in this memorial are certainly almost enough to discourage the extension of municipal institutions, for, if the metropolitan city, after a few years of incorporation, finds itself in such a woful state of impecuniosity, what are poorer and less populous towns to expect?

The Corporation is quite correct in stating that it has had to contend with the difficulties arising from almost impassable streets, for those of our readers who have memories two years old will recollect the horrible condition in which the city thoroughfares were at that time. And a very great change for the better is observable now. But this change has not been brought about without an enormous outlay of money. During the past two years and a-half not less than one hundred and forty thousand pounds sterling have been spent in the construction and repair of streets. This information would have been more valuable, if we had also been informed of the average cost of forming a mile of street, and the average annual cost of maintenance. But all these details will probably come out before the committee, as well as the total mileage of the city streets, the quantity still unformed, and the probable sum that will be annually required to keep the thoroughfares in proper repair. Notwithstanding, however, the heavy demand on the civic income for current necessities, in order to prevent complaints as to the state of the streets, the financial difficulties of the Corporation do not seem to have arisen from this source. It has been the special services, and the heavy loans requisite to carry them out, that has been too much for the corporate purse. But for the sewerage and the waterworks the aldermen might be jolly enough. But the interest on the loans sucks up the Government endowment, these loans not having as yet resulted in a reproductive income, and in some respects not even promising to do so. The theory on which all these public works are proposed is that the rates derivable will pay the interest, and leave a surplus available for the gradual extinction of the debt. The fallacy in all these theories is, that the cost of the works is never kept within the original calculation, and thus obligations are incurred which there are no means of meeting. In making similar calculations experience shows the necessity of leaving a very large margin for contingencies, and not pledging the revenues up to the very last farthing. Thus in the case of the new waterworks, the estimated sum has been very far exceeded. Large sums have to be paid for compensation for lands resumed, and the luxury of one or two law-suits has been involved, none of which was bargained for in the original design. Yet, notwithstanding all these extras, the water supply to the city of Sydney ought not to be a burden on the rates. Compared with other cities, it is by no means unfortunately situated. Its water reserve is conveniently placed, and the distance which the water has to be brought is very slight compared to what is the case in many other localities. There is, therefore, no exceptional cause of expense in this respect; on the contrary, the citizens are highly favoured by natural advantages. And the need of a good supply of fresh water is so great, and so obvious to every one, and the value of it so readily appreciable, that a rate necessary to cover all expenses ought to be leviable without difficulty or demur. The same remarks do not apply to the case of the sewerage. This has been in Sydney a very costly process, far more so than similar undertakings elsewhere. The hard nature of the subsoil, and the exceptionally high prices of labour and materials at the time the greater portion of the work was undertaken, have made the expenses mount up to something prodigious. The rates, too, will not yield what was anticipated, inasmuch as the value of property has fallen very considerably since the original calculation was made, and the valuation of the assessments has been proportionally reduced. A considerable portion of the sewerage, too, and that not the least expensive portion, passes through Crown lands on which no rates are leviable. The design also, it is now seen, might have been improved, and if the whole work had to be begun again, it might perhaps be done now for a price which would bring it within the reach of the authorised rate to cover the interest. It is always an unpleasant thing to have to pay for errors of judgment, and to buy experience, yet that seems to be the predicament in which the citizens of Sydney now find themselves. As it is, a shilling rate, which is a heavy tax when added to all the other rates, when levied on the section of the city at present accommodated with sewerage, does not cover the interest of the money spent in making the sewers. What the amount of the deficiency is, is not stated in the memorial, for no attempt has been made to levy the rates. This is one of the weakest points in the case made out by the Corporation. If they had done their utmost, done all that the law authorised, collected all that, was possible, and thus shown that they could do no more, and that some extra help was needed, they could have urged their claim with more definiteness and force. But by sitting down in despair, and not attempting to collect the rates at all, simply because when collected there would still be a deficiency, an unfavourable impression has been created of the *bona fides* of the Corporation. And when the rate comes to be levied, there will be a year's arrears to make up, which will come with double severity on those who have been calculating to escape altogether. For it is not at all likely that Parliament will agree to transfer the sewerage debt to the general account of the country, and let the citizens off scot free. In consideration of certain arguments which may be adduced, and which may be felt to have some weight, some portion of the burden may possibly be taken off the Corporation. Parliament may, perhaps, agree to pay all that portion of the interest not covered by the proceeds of the rate, or some equivalent endowment may be granted. But we certainly do not expect that the rate will be excused for all time to come, and the non-enforcement of that rate will, we fancy, appear to have been an error on the part of the Corporation. The difficulty exists quite as much with respect to that part of the city which is not drained, as with regard to that which is. For if section A is to have its sewers made wholly or partly at the public cost, section B and section C may put in the same claim with equal justice, nor could the claims be denied.

Something New.—The Government is already taking steps to improve the popular education. Opposite North-terrace, a splendid lecturer on natural history bellows out instruction to all the little ladies and gentlemen of Macquarie-street. Sir Richard Bourke looks down from his elevation on this revolution in the system of teaching by which he was supposed to have immortalized his name, and if he blushes at all (hardly probable, considering his *cast of countenance*) it can, of course, only be that modern genius has so far surpassed him, and that it has given such living force to the old, dry, lessons of decency.

State of Trade.—Last Saturday's *Express* reports that trade is said to be duller in Armidale now than ever it was previously, and that this complaint is general.

MELBOURNE.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

Wednesday, 7 p.m.

Parliament is summoned for the 13th proximo.

The Formosa has 400 tons of flour on board. Sales are reported at £31 10s., but this is not authenticated. The captain reports one vessel loading for Sydney at Valparaiso, but no others for Australia. The Melbourne market is not influenced by her arrival.

Captain Cole is elected to-day for the Central Province without opposition.

For Champion Sweepstakes the betting to-day is—Zoe, 5 to 1; The Moor, 9 to 1; and Miss Rowe, 9 to 1.

BALMAIN MUNICIPALITY.—PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting of the electors of Balmain, opposed to the incorporation of that hamlet into a municipality, was held at Mr. G. Aiton's Hotel, Balmain, yesterday evening. The large room in which the meeting was held was well filled; some persons present being opposed to the incorporation and some in favour of it, the former predominating.

Mr. J. Spence having been moved into the chair, opened the proceedings by reading the advertisement under which the meeting was convened, and expressed a hope that a fair and impartial hearing would be extended to all who might address the chair.

Mr. Fenton rose and proposed the first resolution, which was to the following effect: "That this meeting do agree to sign the counter petition against the municipality, and calling upon the electors of Balmain to use their utmost exertions against the act of incorporation." He said the electors had been called together that evening for the express purpose of hearing from them an expression of opinion with regard to the advisability or otherwise of incorporating, and, if opposed to such a step, to get their signatures to the petition then lying on the table. The meeting that evening was the third that had been called for the purpose of protesting against the proposal for incorporation. In the two preceding meetings they had been successful, and he trusted they would be equally so in the present. He contended that the time had not arrived for Balmain, any more than it had for Parramatta, when it was requisite to erect the hamlet into a municipality. The speaker argued at length against the proposal for incorporation, and characterised the movement in favour of it as a place hunting trick on the part of its promoters. The persons who were so desirous for the incorporation of Balmain were those who possessed property in the neighbourhood, which being improved by the works carried out under the direction of the Municipal Council, would enable them (the owners of such property) to return to England with a larger fortune than they could otherwise obtain. He had much pleasure in proposing the resolution.

Mr. Dancy seconded the motion.

Mr. Gray rose and moved the following amendment:—"That this meeting considers that the application of the Municipalities Act of 1858 to this hamlet of Balmain is absolutely necessary to the prosperity of this township." He thought it required but few words to show the reasonableness of the amendment. There was not a street in Balmain that did not require repairing, and if steps were not taken towards affecting their repair, by availing themselves of the Municipalities Act, and the endowments which it offered, he despaired of seeing the streets repaired by any other means. A more liberal measure than the Act alluded to was never granted by a Government; and if the inhabitants of Balmain did not avail themselves of its provisions, they would be doing themselves a grievous injury. The speaker then went into the question of the taxes and the endowment offered by Government, and read several clauses from the Act, in corroboration of his statements. He next drew attention to a defect in the Act with reference to the collection of rates from owners of waste lands, and expressed his opinion that it was a defect that could easily be amended.

Mr. T. Smith seconded the amendment.

Mr. H. Long supported the amendment, and in doing so replied to a number of questions put to him by different persons speaking from the body of the meeting. He combatted the objection raised by some persons respecting the heavy taxes that many supposed would be levied were the hamlet formed into a municipality, and maintained that the greater portion of the taxation would fall upon the owners of property instead of the labouring man, as many supposed.

Some discussion then took place between the last speaker, and a Mr. Wilks, relative to the taxes that would be levied; also with regard to the power of municipalities to erect and let wharfs, make gates, and collect tolls, &c.

Mr. Gray read from the Act the clause treating on the subject of tolls, &c. to the meeting.

The Chairman then put the amendment to the meeting, when it was negatived, though a number of hands were held up in its favour. The original resolution was then put and carried.

The petition alluded to in the resolution was as follows:—

To the honorable the members of the Executive Council, &c., &c.

The petition of the undersigned *bona fide* electors of Balmain humbly sheweth—

That it having come to our ears that it is the intention of some of the inhabitants to petition the Government to have the Balmain hamlet converted into a municipality of its own, as conducive to its prosperity, we beg most humbly to state that, so far as our judgment goes, the granting such a petition at the present time would tend to be more injurious than otherwise; and we therefore beg to lay this, our counter petition, before your honorable Council, as also most respectfully to call your attention to the first paragraph of the Municipality Bill, viz.:—"Any city, town, or hamlet, desirous to be converted into a municipality must send a petition to the Council, signed by not less than fifty (50) inhabitants, praying for the grant of such privilege, whereupon the petition will be inserted in the *Government Gazette*, and if there be not a counter petition signed by a greater number, the place will be declared a municipality," which will, we trust, meet with your favourable consideration.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here followed 104 signatures.]

Mr. J. Kendall moved, as the second resolution, "That a committee of this meeting be formed to carry out the wishes of the electors against the municipality." In dealing with the question of the municipality, he (Mr. Kendall) asked himself why he had left London and came to this colony? It was to escape the taxation that was felt to be so oppressive at home. he had duly considered the Municipal Act of 1858, and he was convinced that if they availed themselves of its provisions and incorporated, it would eventually It was with the question of taxation before his eyes that be felt to be oppressive. He did not see one thing in it that would benefit the labouring and mechanical portion of the community. In Balmain, more than in most of the suburbs, the community was composed of persons who by industry and economy had been enabled to erect a small house or cottage, and it was such persons that would feel the taxation oppressive. For himself he had lived six years in Balmain, and had felt no inconvenience from the bad roads; and living as he did at the foot of a hill, he would rather roll down over the rocks than submit to taxation for good roads.

Mr. W. Bates seconded the resolution, which was then put from the chair and carried.

The names of a number of persons were given in to form a committee in accordance with the terms of the resolution.

On the motion of Mr. Gray, a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to Mr. Spence for his impartial conduct in the chair.

Several persons who had not previously signed the petition, then came forward and did so.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. C. TEAKLE.—At his New Rooms, Wynyard-square, at 11 o'clock, New Drapery and Ready-made Clothing; at 12 o'clock, Trimmed Cabbage Tree Hats, and Damaged Drab Shell Hats, Mole Trousers, and Hair Pins.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Wax Vestas, Damaged Sago, Arrowroot, Liquorice Juice, Nutmegs.

MR. G. F. BAKER.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Two Brick Dwelling-houses, situate in Charles-street, Woolloomooloo Bay, between Forbes and Bourke streets.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Raw and Boiled Oil, Ironmongery, Cutlery Bags, Glass Lamp Globes, Tinware, Portland Cement, One Live Turtle; at 12 o'clock, Patent Sheathing and Roofing Felt.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, 111 Packages New and Seasonable Drapery Goods.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, Horns; at 12 o'clock, Ground Mimosa Bark.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Dogcarts, Gigs, Trucks, Drays, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Gigs, Saddles, Harness, &c.

MR. C. MARTYN.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carriages, Gigs, Dogcarts, Spring Carts, Drays, Trucks, Harness, and Saddlery.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Jewellery, Books, Dolls, Clothing, Boots, &c., &c.

MR. T. B. HUMPHERY.—On the premises of Mr. William Ward, Coachmaker, Kent-street, at 11 o'clock, a Quantity of Articles suitable for a coachmaker.

MESSRS. PRITCHARD AND WILLIAMS.—At their Mart, at 12 o'clock, Beef in Carcase, Pigs and Calves, alive.

MR. W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, Western Road, at 12 o'clock, 200 Head Fat Cattle.

Unreserved Sale of General Drapery, Hats, Clothing, &c., This Day.—We are requested by Mr. Charles Teakle to remind drapers, hatters, hosiers, haberdashers, and others, of his auction sale, this day, of general drapery, &c., at 11 o'clock; also, at 12 o'clock, damaged hats, bonnets, clothing, &c. For particulars see advertisements.—Adv.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

BUSINESS PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Resumption of the adjourned debate on Mr. Bayley's motion, "That the New Trial Motion Bill be now read a second time."
Pitt-street Tramway Bill; second reading.
Sydney City Aldermen's Election Bill; second reading.

OTHER BUSINESS—NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. HANDCOCK to move, That there be laid upon the table of this House, a Return shewing the number of Licensed Sawyers and Splitters of Timber in the police district of Drayton, Darling Downs, for the twelve months ending 30th June last, and name of each person so licensed.

Mr. PIDDINGTON to move, That an Address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House copies of all correspondence between the Chief Commissioner and Engineer-in-Chief of Railways, and Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Betts, relating to the construction of the railway extensions from Campbelltown to Picton, and from Blacktown to Penrith; and also copies of all correspondence referring to the use of rails and chairs for temporary purposes.

Mr. NOTT to move, That there be laid on the table of this House, a return of the properties now held by the National Board of Education, that is to say:—The quantity of land in each locality, and whether improved or unimproved—the nature of the buildings erected thereon, whether schools or teachers' residences, or both—the total cost of such erections or improvements in each case—the amount pledged for school buildings yet unpaid, and the entire estimated amount of the properties at the present time vested in the Board of National Education.

QUESTION.

Dr. LANG to ask the Secretary for Lands and Public Works,—1. Whether it is contemplated by the Government to make any effort, in the way of exploring the north-western interior; to ascertain the physical character of the country intervening between Sir Thomas Mitchell's farthest north on the Victoria River, and the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria? 2. Whether there has been any proposal, on the part of the Government of the colony of Victoria, to co-operate with the Government of this colony, for the general exploration of the interior of Australia?

Mr. WALSH to ask the Secretary for Lands and Public Works, Have the Government taken any steps towards the erection of those buildings at Rockhampton, for which moneys were voted by the late Parliament; and, if not, what are their reasons for not appropriating the said moneys as directed?

Mr. WALSH to ask the Colonial Secretary,—Have the Government considered that until the monies granted by Parliament, for the erection of a court-house at Rockhampton are expended, the inhabitants are precluded from making their request, for the establishment of a District Court?

Mr. WALSH to ask the Colonial Secretary, Have the Government received any communication from the Judge at Moreton, recommending the holding a Circuit Court at Rockhampton, if so, what answer was given thereto?

Mr. WALSH to ask the Colonial Secretary,—The gross amount of travelling expenses paid by the Government, on account of prisoners, and to witnesses, in connection with the trials held at Moreton Bay, in the month of August last, for cases sent from Rockhampton?

"QUEEN OF THE WEST."—The ancient ballad music of Ireland is perhaps unrivalled in the originality and purity of its melody, whether it be the song of the soldier, the patriot, or the lover. Some of the popularity of the ballads of Moore is traceable to their being united to the plaintive strains from the lyre of past ages, and even Campbell's "Erin Mavourneen,"—if not so immediately striking as the melodies by the author of "Lalla Rookh," whose poetry has been compared to

> A tearless rainbow, such as span
> The unclouded skies of Peristan,

in depth is certainly not inferior to them—owes something of its pathos in delineation to the music in which it is embalmed. This superiority of ancient over modern ballad music is the difference between composing under the influence of the sentiment sought to be embodied in song, and composing for money; for of late the musical world has been completely deluged with ballads, in which the true quality by no means predominates—in fact, much of it may be produced *ad infinitum*, at a given price per sheet. We have made these few observations as we do not admire the "Molly Asthore" of Mr. Lavenu to the extent which its popularity would seem to demand—admitting, at the same time, that it is very pretty—and for the simple reason that its older namesake rises in more favourable comparison with it. The ballad before us, entitled the "Queen of the West," written and composed by the late Mr. Lavenu, has greater originality. The poetry possesses merit, and the music is an exquisite minor, in two flats, with many of the characteristics of pure Irish composition. It was, we are informed, sang only once by Madame Carandini, in Victoria, for whom it was composed—the song was not provided with an accompaniment, but this has been very effectively supplied by Mr. Charles Packer. The notation is well printed, and the title-page the most *recherché* yet produced in the colony. With these attractions added to the interest generally felt in the compositions of the late talented author, it can hardly fail to become a great favourite in the drawingroom.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—The opera has again been produced at this theatre. On Saturday last "Lucrezia Borgia" was performed, and on Tuesday "Il Trovatore," to very good houses. The company are about proceeding to Melbourne, and it will probably be some considerable time before they again appear in Sydney. Notwithstanding the limited term of their present engagement, however, two operas are in course of rehearsal—Auber's "Fra Diavolo," and Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor." This evening Verdi's "Ernani" will be produced, with the farce of "the Wedding Breakfast."

MR. BLACK'S MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—This gentleman gave his third concert last night, at the Australian Library, consisting of English, Irish, and Scottish songs and ballads. The audience, although not so numerous as could have been desired, or as the merits of the performance would have led us to expect, appeared to appreciate very highly the taste and feeling with which Mr. Black executed many of the pieces in the programme. We would particularly mention that touching melody "The Harp that once through Tara's Halls," and the favourite airs, "My ain Fireside," and "Farewell to Lochaber." To-night, we understand, that Mr. Black makes his last appearance at the Australian Library.

THE ROCKY RIVER, SEPTEMBER 20.—Digging news this week is very scant. Indeed, I have only two small unprofitable rushes to report—the one behind the paddock, the other at Sam Taylor's field, near the Catholic Chapel. At the first dozens of shafts were sunk, in digging phraseology, "for the Queen," and the wonder now is what inducement ever led to the sinking. The second rush was caused by Sam Taylor, of shicer-sinking notoriety (now at his fiftieth). Sam bottomed his shaft at about thirty-five feet, being watched at the time by a very large concourse of diggers. Sending up a prospect, he soon followed, and wished the by-standers to wash it while he went to Mount Welsh to fortify the inner man. The prospect, upon being washed, showed well (two ounces to the load), and immediately caused great excitement; sticks for pegs were cut up with great rapidity; claims marked in all directions; the news spread; all hastened to the new rush, young and old, joining the throng: when, lo and behold! Sam appeared again on the stage, and stood aghast at the commotion he had created. At length, not being able to contain himself, he confessed that he had "salted" the prospect, and wished another to be tried, which being done, it only showed about two dwts. to the load. So ended Sam Taylor's rush, much to his discredit. One of our storekeepers was robbed last week, in mid-day, of eight ounces of gold and some money. The theft was committed during his absence for a few minutes from the store. It is supposed that the thief is a Chinaman.—*Correspondent of Armidale Express.*

PASTORAL.—We are informed that the lambing-down in New England is proceeding very satisfactorily. With regard to this season's clip of wool, it is expected to be lighter than usual, owing to the want of feed during the winter having had an injurious effect on the condition of the sheep.—*Armidale Express.*

BRICK-MAKING.—There is here a machine for making bricks from dry clay, patented by Messrs. Bradly and Craven, of Wakefield, and exhibited by Mr. Chamberlain, of Kempsey. It will be a complete surprise to those who consider that clay must be cast in winter, tempered in heap, and wrought in the pug before it can be moulded. I saw clay taken from the hill side, ground to powder, and transformed into the densest bricks possible, fit at once for the kiln, in the short space of one minute and thirty seconds. The mill is formed of a pan, in which revolve two heavy rollers, running on an ordinary cross shaft, carried by two side cheeks with slotted guides, allowing the rollers to ride over the material when the charge is excessive. Beyond the solid metal of this pan on which the rollers run is a grating, through which the ground clay drops to a pan below, whence it is raised by elevators to the hopper above the revolving mould table, when it is subject to enormous pressure from beneath and above to expel the air. The table is turned by a tappet wheel, and moves the length of one mould each time. This action delivers two empty moulds under the hoppers to receive clay, delivers two bricks to the attendant, and gives a powerful upward pressure to the clay received in the moulds that have just left the hoppers. The table is then stationary, while the two eccentrics give the final strain upon two bricks from above. The moulding part of this machine weighs twenty-five tons. With six moulds, and driven by a six-horse engine at four strokes to deliver twenty-four bricks per minute, it is capable of giving 330 tons' pressure on the six bricks. There were dense bricks exhibited made from pure dry silica, which would, of course, require great pressure; ordinary clays require a pressure varying from twenty to thirty tons on each brick.—*Times Correspondent at Warwick.*

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S QUARTERLY REPORT.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—I was surprised on reading the quarterly report of the Health Officer, which appears in your paper this day, to find that officer speaking lightly of the injurious effects caused by drinking water contaminated by passing through lead pipes, and I was astonished to find that he should venture to assert that Professor Smith, of the Sydney University, was of opinion that Sydney water is not injured by contact with lead. In order that I may not mistake Mr. Graham, I quote his report, and append thereto extracts from Dr. Smith's published report of the action of Sydney water on lead, read at the Philosophical Society, August 13, 1856.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
A SUFFERER.

DR. GRAHAM'S REPORT.

3rd. The supply of water is one of the most important points in connection with the sanitary condition of the city. I am given to understand that when the water works are in operation, there will be an ample supply of water at a price within the reach of the poorer classes. The water at its source is pure, and free from animalculæ, but by its passing through leaden service pipes into the houses, it is said to become contaminated, producing very serious disorders. There may be some truth in what has been written and said here about our "*poisoned water*," but I think that cases and fears on this head are much exaggerated. I state this with due deference to the opinions of other medical men; mine are founded from careful enquiry into the subject, and from an experience during eighteen months in an extensive practice among the labouring class living in the city, members of "Friendly Societies" to which I am surgeon.

All waters, either from springs, lakes, or rivers, have not an equal action on lead; their action is very variable. It is believed by some that it is in proportion to its purity; and that as the water at its source at Botany is most pure, that its power of dissolving or corroding lead piping is thus very great. This opinion is not confirmed by Professor Smith here, or by chemists at home.

A few years back numerous experiments were tried by the most eminent chemists of the day, relative to the action of the waters of Loch Katrine on leaden pipes (this water is very pure,) and it was found that its action was so small as not to deter the Glasgow authorities from using leaden service pipes.

The same question has been raised in London; but the daily use of water supplied through leaden pipes to upwards of a million of people, without any great inconvenience arising, must be a decisive proof of its inertness.

I am not aware to what extent the water at Botany acts on lead, or that any reliable chemical analysis has been made as to its power of dissolving or corroding.

The examination of the means by which the poison of lead is supposed to gain admittance into the human body, unobserved and unsuspected, has for years past engaged much attention, and volumes have been written on the subject. The dangers which attend its use in the manufactory of culinary and domestic utensils, and in cisterns and pumps, have long been proved; but experiments do not confirm the opinions of danger arising from the conveyance of water through leaden pipes.

Dr. Lambe, in his researches into the properties of spring water, infers that most spring waters have the power of acting on lead; Dr. Thompson confirms these views as far, that water corrodes the lead, but that the quantity, as it is suspended in water and not dissolved, is too minute to become injurious—these opinions are endorsed by Sir G. Baker and Dr. Werbredden.

In the numerous investigations which from time to time have been instituted by Boards of Health, it has been established that the lead piping is the least of all causes producing disease from the absorption of lead.

DR. SMITH'S REPORT.

In a number of cases of apparent lead poisoning that have occurred in Sydney, I have found lead in the water made use of by the sufferers, in quantities varying from 20 to 160 degrees. In some cases the lead has, I think, not exceeded 15 degrees, but the symptoms were more obscure.

3. To what extent is the water of Sydney liable to contamination by contact with lead? To elucidate this point, I have made many experiments, probably more than fifty, on water delivered through lead service pipes. The pipes have varied in length from 15 to 455 feet; some newly laid, and others in the ground for different periods up to twelve or more years. The specimens of water have been drawn in different conditions—some the first in the morning, other, when the pipes have been in frequent use. The quantity of lead in the water has been found to vary from nothing, or a mere trace, up to 100 degrees; but no definite relation can be established between the length of the pipe, or its age, and the quantity of lead dissolved. As might be expected, the amount of lead has been found to increase with the time the water remains at rest in the pipe. In many of the cases examined, the lead was in larger proportion than ten degrees and therefore dangerous. I have made many experiments also on water of deep wells, in and around Sydney, pumped up through lead pipes. In such cases the risk of contamination is very great, as the lower end of the suction pipe is continually in the water; but the result is by no means uniform: the water in some cases being little injured, and in others containing more than 100 degrees of lead.

From all these experiments, and from conversations with various medical men, I am of opinion that much ill health prevails in Sydney, from the use of water impregnated with lead. When this metal is introduced into the system in minute quantities it operates insidiously, and the symptoms may be so diverse and obscure that they are never referred to their true origin. The lead is thus allowed to accumulate in the body until the constitution is permanently and even fatally affected.

If lead piping cannot be entirely dispensed with, it should be made as short as possible. I believe that forty or fifty feet of lead pipe will rarely do any harm, provided that water that has rested in it for several hours be not used for drinking or cooking. I may mention that my laboratory is supplied by a pipe only thirty-eight feet long, yet the water acquires three degrees or four degrees of lead by merely flowing through it. If the water be allowed to rest in the pipe the impregnation rapidly increases, and the first drawn in the morning contains usually between sixty degrees and seventy degrees of lead. This pipe, however, is one of the worst I have met with. A much greater length might be used with impunity if the lead could be got pure, but a small proportion of tin (which is not unlikely to be present), would make it dangerous. These remarks apply of course only to Sydney water; in all other cases special trials must be made. Lead suction pipes for deep wells, and lead cisterns should be avoided as much as possible, and I need hardly say that lead cisterns for Sydney water should be entirely abolished, as this water will not bear long continued contact with lead without being rendered poisonous. Slate cisterns may be substituted for lead, but, with a constant supply of water, cisterns may be dispensed with altogether.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—I feel called upon, by a sense of duty to the public, to make some remarks respecting that portion of the Health Officer's report which treats of the contamination of the Sydney water by lead. I am induced to take up this subject, fearing that the public mind may be lulled into fancied security by the following observation, which I find in that report:—"There may be some truth in what has been written and said here about our poisonous water, but I think that cases and fears are much exaggerated." Now, the real fact of the case is, that whatever part of the town the water is taken from, if it has passed through lead pipes, a very serious quantity of lead can be detected. This is true, not only as regards the water supplied from the water works, but also that which is drawn from wells when such water has passed through a leaden pump. This fact has been determined in so many instances here, by myself as well as others, that I cannot, and the public ought not, to refuse the evidence. I can refer to the water of your own office as an illustration.

I do not intend to argue with Dr. Graham as to the action of lead taken into the system in small and continuous doses, but I am frequently being informed by medical gentlemen of extensive practice, that they are continually having under their charge severe and well-marked cases of poisoning produced by the lead conveyed by the water; and, personally, I know of cases in which the cause was so clearly traced as to leave no reasonable doubt. I could quote one or two cases of the effect of water contaminated with lead upon animals and even leeches, but should fear taking up too much of your space by so doing.

The report further states that the lead is not in solution in the water, and may be separated by filtration. The first part of this statement is totally inaccurate, the lead exists in solution; and the latter part of the statement is only partially correct. Lead as it exists in the water may be removed by filtration through sand,* but it has been found that after a few weeks' constant use the sand loses its power, and washing the sand only partially restores its property in this respect.

Any careful observer cannot have failed to notice the difference in appearance of a piece of old lead pipe which has been taken up in Sydney compared with a similar piece which has been taken up in London, and the comparatively short time that it remains in a serviceable state in the former place compared with the latter. Old lead piping which I have seen removed in London has a blackish coating inside, while that which has been in contact with the water here has a dirty white appearance. It is well known that sulphuretted hydrogen turns lead black, and I have found by experiment that a few drops of a solution of sulphuretted hydrogen put into Sydney water prevents to a great extent its action on lead by forming a coating of sulphuret of lead upon the metal; such sulphuret of lead being, I think I may safely say, absolutely insoluble in the water, and therefore preventing chemical action. I am disposed to think that this explains some of the cases in which water does not act upon lead.

I once lived in a house in London which had a lead cistern that had been fixed in its position 110 years; it was always full of water, as it contained the entire supply for the house. I examined this cistern, and found that it showed no material signs of oxidation, and I tested the water which had been in it for days without detecting a trace of lead. On the other hand, I have taken water from the Racecourse here, which is pure before it enters the lead pipes, and contains no lead; and having placed a piece of lead in it, in a few hours have never failed to detect the presence of that metal, and in such quantity as I am led to believe must be detrimental to health, it being a cumulative poison.

I am sorry to add that I must strongly caution the public against adopting the suggestion contained at the end of the report, viz., to employ an alloy of lead and tin.† In some proportion of these metals I believe the action is stronger that when lead only is employed. I only speak of the water of this town and its neighbourhood; and have no doubt that the Municipal Corporation of Victoria has had the subject investigated with reference to the water supply of that locality, but not as relates to ours.

I would sum up these remarks by the following statement for public consideration:—

1st. The water of Sydney and its neighbourhood, as is well known, acts strongly on lead.

2nd. The lead in the water exists in solution.

3rd. The medical practitioners of this town have many cases of lead poisoning constantly under their care.

4th. Have a series of experiments made with alloys of tin and lead, before you commit the perhaps fatal error of laying down such pipes.

5th. Bear in mind that with your coffee, tea, and almost all other fluids prepared here, you are taking lead, if the water has passed through lead, and the lead has not been removed; and take heed that you see to this before your attention is arrested by serious illness.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES WATT.

Sydney, September 28th.

* I believe this was first suggested by Professor Smith; to whom the public is much indebted.

† I believe that Professor Smith has given this subject his careful attention.

A NEW FEATURE IN LIFE ASSURANCE.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Under the above title, you give in your paper of yesterday an extract from an English paper. As a member of the Mutual Provident Society I felt some anxiety that this "new feature," which seemed so valuable, should be adopted by that institution, and was surprised that such a liberal course should be inaugurated by a young English Company.

I accordingly called upon the Secretary, and after drawing his attention to the paragraph, asked him whether the Society could not follow in the "Queen's" footsteps? He replied by telling me that this supposed new feature was not new, as one English agency in this city at least professed to do the very same thing, and that he believed the great majority of even the Proprietary offices acted, at least, as liberally, and that the Mutual ones were more liberal. I then asked, "Why cannot you do so?" The answer was, "Because, by the rules which guide our transactions we are bound fairly to consider the interests of all our members." "Well," I said, "I am about thirty, and I have lately insured, why cannot you deal with me as fairly as the 'Queen' does; or rather, suppose I have to give up after ten years' insurance, what can you then do for me?" "Well," he said, after some consideration, "we would return you about £120." "But," said I, "I shall have paid you £230." "Yes, and for that we will have protected your family during the whole ten years, against poverty, to the extent of £1000. It is very true that you may be alive and well, but if so, you must remember that some portion of your subscription went to provide £1000 to the orphan family of our poor friend ——, amongst others, and you might have been where he now is." "Well, but the 'Queen' offers me £230, the amount I have paid." "Hold, Sir, not so fast; it offers you nothing, but to your family at your death, which may not happen (and for the sake of our society I hope it will not) for fifty years, it proposes to secure that sum." "Well, what would the Mutual undertake to give under similar circumstances?" "Something like £330 would be the amount of the commuted policy; we would now undertake to issue ten years hence if you had to give up your contributions. The amount would probably be more by the accruing of bonuses, at two occasions of division." "How much greater?" "I cannot say, I am no prophet; but, supposing that you had assured ten years ago there would have been bonuses now at the rate of something like 3 per cent. per annum added to your policy for £1000. You would, therefore, be entitled to a 'paid-up policy,' as they term it, of £230, plus the bonus, amounting to, say, £300:—in other words, if you had insured ten years ago, and now found it needful to cease your contributions to our funds, you would be able to secure to your family, whenever you might be taken from them, something like £630." "Why my family would be £400 better off with you than if I availed myself of the 'new feature.'" "Precisely so." After some general conversation I left the office, having learnt that the "Queen's" new feature was a very ugly *wrinkle*.

Yours, &c.,
September, 1859. NEMO.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—In reply to the enquiry of "One interested," which appeared in this day's *Herald*, I beg to refer him to the 19th by-law of this society (extract from which I annex), from which he will see that our members are permitted to join volunteer corps.

I am, Sir, your faithful servant,
ROBERT THOMSON, secretary.

Hunter-street, Sydney, September 28th.

"Any member will cease to be a member, and his policy will be void, and all moneys which shall have been paid in relation thereto will be forfeited to the society * * * if he shall engage in any military or naval service, except as a volunteer in any of the Australasian colonies, including New Zealand. * *"

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Wednesday Evening.

THE following is the amount of Customs revenue collected this day:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	240	9	6
Gin	671	12	11
Whisky	84	6	0
Rum	338	3	0
Perfumed spirits	1	3	8
Wine	169	5	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in bottle)	15	1	0
Tobacco and snuff	400	14	0
Sugar (refined)	33	6	8
Sugar (unrefined)	109	7	6
Pilotage	5	0	0
Total	£2008	9	3

A special general meeting of the shareholders in the Bank of New South Wales was held this day, at noon, for the purpose of considering the propriety of increasing the capital of the bank. After some discussion, it was resolved that the capital should be increased fifty per cent., so that the capital will amount, when the new shares are fully paid up, to £750,000. The new shares were allotted in the proportion of one new share to two old shares. The calls were to be paid as follows: £10 per share on the 26th of October, 1859, and £10 per share on the 26th of April, 1860. The whole amount of £20 per share may be paid up at the option of the proprietors, on the 26th of October, and will carry dividend from that date.

Messrs. Mort and Co. have sold, privately, since last report, the following properties:—Block of land, Balmain, having frontage to Johnson's Bay, for £350; three allotments of land, having 99 feet frontage to the Randwick Road, part of the Canonbury Estate, for £198; three allotments of land, having 99 feet frontage to Edward-street, part of same estate, for £99; three allotments of land, having 120 feet frontage to Burren-street, part of the Burren Estate, Newtown, for £120; allotments of land, having 20 feet frontage to Dickson-street, at £5 per foot.

The Hon. the Colonial Treasurer has invited tenders for the Government Commercial Agency. Offers are to be sent in by noon, Friday, the 7th proximo.

Messrs. Frith and Payten held an important auction sale, this day, when the whole of the black and green teas, ex Bell Rock, were quitted at the following rates. Congou, in half-chests, £8 9s. to £9; hysonskin, in chests and half-chests, £5 15s. to £6; congou, in chests, ex Earl of Marokelly, brought £8 10s. to £8 15s.; best hyson, ex Mathilde, 25s. 6d. to 26s.; a large parcel of white sugar, damaged, £42 10s. to £44 17s. 6d.; black pepper, 6¾d.; oatmeal, 42s. 6d. per barrel; flour, £21 12s. 6d. The trade were in full attendance, and the result of the sale would be £10,000.

LONG PRAYERS BEFORE THE SERMON.—The late Rev. William Jay, of Bath, objected to the prayer before the sermon, being too long. At his own chapel he always preferred going through the whole of the service himself, and on one occasion he quaintly said to a minister, who offered to pray before the sermon, "No, sir, I am much obliged to you for your kind offer, but I like to whet my own scythe."—*Recollections of William Jay, of Bath, by his Son.*

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE PEACE.

(From the Times.)

THE onward march of events maintains its pace. Since Napoleon's arrival in Italy scarce a day has passed without some startling fact. We have described three great battles and we have announced a truce, and we had hardly time to calculate the probabilities that out of this truce a peace would come when hot upon the intelligence that an armistice was concluded come tidings of the sequel we had predicted. The whole seems to have been arranged between the two emperors at the interview that took place at Villafranca. Louis Napoleon is true to the precedents of the founder of his house. As Napoleon the Great granted an armistice to the Emperor Alexander after the great battle of Friedland, and three days afterwards settled the outlines of a treaty upon "the raft of Tilsit," so Napoleon, the nephew, has given to his victory at Solferino the historical sequences of an armistice, an interview, and a preliminary treaty. What happened on the raft at Tilsit is all now history; what happened in that room at Villafranca we cannot yet know, but we may hope with confidence that the conversation between the imperial negociators of 1859 did not commence in the same words which opened the conference of 1807. Alexander's first expression to Napoleon was—"I hate the English as much as you do, and am ready to second you in all your enterprises against them." Francis Joseph did not, we imagine, thus commence; nor did our good ally and fast friend answer, as his uncle answered—"In that case, everything will be easily arranged, and peace is already made." Happily, England has for once nothing to do with this arrangement; and, when Austria and France make up their disputes, the secret articles that may be agreed upon cannot with any reason bear reference to jealousies or hatred of this empire.

The two emperors met at Villafranca alone. Doubtless, there was at Villafranca, as at Tilsit, the splendid staff, comprising marshals of both empires. But there does not appear to have been any intervention of professional diplomatists. Face to face and mind to mind Napoleon III. and Francis Joseph discussed the present and determined the future. Such is, as we know, the French Emperor's habit in things of far less importance than the re-settlement of Europe and the creation of two new kingdoms. Francis Joseph was fain to follow where the more powerful mind led, and we may fairly speculate that if it be French policy that peace with Austria shall be lasting, there is little left for any European Conference to carp or cavil over.

But the emperors seem to have been alone, not only in the sense of having no ministers to clog their counsels, but also in the still more important sense that they had no allies to start difficulties or to interpose pretensions. We hear no mention of Sardinia. One of the principal topics dwelt on in the manifesto that pretended to justify this war was that Austria insisted, contrary to natural justice, on excluding Sardinia from the congress which was to bind her to peace and order. Sardinia had been the cause, or at least the excuse, for this harvest of glory which is now being garnered. She has seen her country wasted, her finances ruined, and her army cut up. She has fought with a bravery which gives the friends of Italy fresh hope of an Italian nation. On the day of the great battle she encountered with credit double her own number of Austrians. It was her cause that was risked upon the fortune of war, it was her country that was devastated, it was to her banner that all Italy was called upon to rally; we do not hear that the King of Sardinia, who had been so conspicuous at Solferino, played as large a part at Villafranca. This is rather a potent symptom, and it already begins to look as if our predictions of the rather tame part he would have to play everywhere, except in the fighting, would be fulfilled. Not that we ever anticipated that the French emperor would be ungenerous to his ally. Napoleon is too grand a seigneur for that. We felt that he would be, and we now admit that he is, even lavish of the spoil; but Sardinia must be content to take it from the great man, and upon the great man's conditions. Lombardy is ceded to the emperor, and the emperor transfers it to the King of Sardinia. We shall hear no more of uniting all Italy in one powerful kingdom under Victor Emmanuel. If we would pursue the history of the Sardinian nation, it must be to watch the fortunes of her constitutional institutions, or to canvass the question whether the result of the war has been to annex Lombardy to Piedmont, or to annex Piedmont to Lombardy. We may have also to mark whether the Lombards are settling down contentedly under the Sardinian rule, and whether Milan is satisfied to call Turin her metropolis. For the present, however, Louis Napoleon monopolises the glory and the power. He is evidently determined that the world shall make no mistake as to who is the liberator of Italy. It is he, Napoleon III., who is imposing his will upon the beaten Francis Joseph, and when it is done the King of Sardinia will, of course, be permitted to sign the conditions he has extorted. But let Sardinia be grateful and Venice be thankful; let Tuscany wait for orders, and the Romans refrain from cheering General Goyon too boisterously. The two eagles are in the air, circling in friendly flight. Let every meaner thing cower on the earth and beware the swoop.

Will Italy be content with this freedom from the Alps to the Adriatic? Is the Pope so popular in his sovereign capacity that all Italy will congratulate themselves upon being brought under his "honorary" Presidency? Does Sardinia feel no suspicion that there was some wisdom in the advice so often tendered her, to labour out by peaceful means and by the progress of industry and intelligence the gradual emancipation of the Italian race? We speak not of Victor Emmanuel. He will receive a great accession of territory; he will have bartered a dream for a moderate reality, and according to the ordinary notions of ordinary kings he comes out a gainer. It is true that he shines palely in the glare of his benefactor's glory; and for his dignity's sake he is a little too much under the hand of his gigantic friend. He has come to be thought for, and acted for, and treated for; but he has grown into a larger Power under the patronage of his imperial relative. It is of the people of Sardinia that we would inquire whether they are still so sanguine of the good effects of this French alliance as they were four months ago? Have they no nerveusness about those constitutional institutions which they gave up so loyally to the good keeping of their king, to be restored when the moment of peril should have passed away? And Kossuth—whose hand is arrested when in the act of firing the train which was to wrap Hungary in smoke and ruin—what thinks he at this moment of the Emperor whom he eulogised in all our manufacturing towns? Matters are not looking so well as they might look for these apostles of confusion and enemies of peaceful advancement; but they have nothing left to do but to make the best of it. The Sardinians must hope that the Emperor of the French will take care that their former free government is re-established in Piedmont. The Lombards must hope that constitutional government will be extended to Lombardy, and upon a cheaper scale than it was worked in Sardinia. Venice must hope that her independence will not be a mere name, and that the influence of France and Austria united will not be more unbearable than the rule of Austria singly. The Romans must hope that the "Italian confederacy under the honorary presidency of the Pope" will be nothing like any Government they have hitherto known under these too infallible auspices. Kossuth also must hope that the restoration of the kingdom of Hungary is, although at present unreported, included in the programme of the new treaty. All this may be in the minds of the two emperors, and may be intended by the scanty hints we have of the conditions of their alliance; and, if so, Villafranca will in all ages yet to come take precedence of Tilsit. The absence of Sardinia from the conference will then be explained upon the supposition that the two Imperial friends met alone in order that they might prepare this most agreeable surprise to the friends of humanity throughout the world.

History tells us what passed at Tilsit, and some French memoir will doubtless at a future day relate what was the conversation at Villafranca. It is not necessary, however, to wait for the authentic report; the results suggest what the conversation must have been. "Surely," we can imagine Francis Joseph to have said, "my imperial brother cannot intend to revolutionise Hungary, and to establish a focus of insurrection in Italy?" "Not the least in the world. I care no more for these Italians than you do. This matter has gone quite far enough for my purpose. You see now that France is necessary to Austria. We will settle this affair, and I will leave you stronger in Italy than you ever were. I will also make every thing straight between you and Russia. You shall be one of us, and we three together will impose law on Europe." Is it to be wondered at that Francis Joseph, with a beaten army and a bankrupt exchequer, was not proof against such temptation?"

(From the Daily News.)

We affirm, as truth commands us to affirm, that the just hopes and expectations of Italy are deceived; that the Emperor of the French has once more broken his word in the face of Europe; that civilisation deplores the unavailing sacrifice of thousands of brave men; and that history will call him to a strict account for having made war on false pretences, and signed a mock and selfish peace. A peace that leaves Austria impregnably fortified in the heart of Northern Italy; commits Central Italy to the patronage of the Pope, and to the constant menace of military interventions on the part of the Pope's patrons and protectors; takes no account of the welfare of the people, substitutes for national independence a confederation under lock and key of Austrian garrisons—such a peace as this, we say, is ill-atoned for by the magnanimous transfer of Lombardy from the Austrian to the French Emperor, and from the French Emperor to the gallant King of Piedmont.

An Italian Confederation under the honorary presidency of the Pope was the dream which one of the most devoted and patriotic Italians that ever pleaded for the Papacy, the Abbé Gioberti, abandoned in despair, and died brokenhearted for his pains. The retention of Venice by Austria is a strange interpretation of Italian independence, and must be singularly welcome to the friends of the great and good Manin. The closer we examine the pretended pacification, the more futile and iniquitous it appears. It may serve as a pedestal of glory to an emperor who has rescued a brother despot at the cost of his honour—"but that's not much"—and sown the seed of future wars for the time when a half-sated army shall once more be impatient of barracks.

It is understood that the Emperor of the French was in a hurry to be beforehand with the invitation of the neutral powers; and that the imperial interview at Villafranca, preceded, like the preliminaries of Leoben, by sentimental messages of condolence, and concluded by the second edition of a Campo Formio treaty, is a *coup-de-theatre* for which that indefatigable royal negotiator, who but for the Campo Formio treaty would not be on the throne of Belgium, deserves at least as much credit as a stage carpenter for the concluding tableau of a spectacle. However this may be, we should heartily concur in the abstract doctrine that England is better aloof from these miserable transactions, were we not painfully convinced of the impossibility of diplomatic abstinence where dynastic interests are concerned. The Treaty of Peace is at present a rough draft. When the fair copy is signed and sealed by the European Powers, we trust that England at all events will not see her seal to a renewal of Austrian tenure in Venetia, or the "honorary presidency" of the Pope, guaranteed by a double foreign occupation without end.

Votre majesté fait de bien beaux vers, mais elle se moque du monde, wrote Voltaire to Frederick the Great in acknowledging a copy of verses from that fighting philosopher in praise of peace and goodwill among men. Central Italy will be disposed to make the same reply to the proclamation in which the conqueror of Solferino announces a treaty of peace between the Emperor of Austria and himself; and the rest of the world will be equally complimentary and distrustful. In these electric days we need not be surprised at sudden wars and instantaneous truces—at campaigns of a few weeks, and pacifications warranted to last six months. But Europe will scan with curious interest the terms which the Emperor of Austria was willing to accept before his Quadrilateral had even smelt the powder of the allies, and the conditions of peace patched up between two emperors who paid each other a morning call at Villafranca. For our boasted civilisation of the 19th century comes to this—a prize fight on the scale of 200,000 men a side, between a couple of personages, neither of whom can persuade the other to take a licking, terminates, when both are tried, with a shake-hands and a joint agreement to clap the stakes in a bag, and walk off to the nearest tavern to divide them. The campaign in the Crimea, was considered a short one, though it lasted the better part of two years, and was a very different affair in its objects, its results, and the strength and proportion of the combatants engaged, to the campaign in Italy which has blown itself out in forty days. We are now permitted to observe in what manner and degree the declared programme of the French Emperor—the complete expulsion of Austria from Italy—is fulfilled after half a summer's fighting, and half-an-hour's chat. The first Napoleon did enormous mischief in the world in the course of twenty years, but, at any rate, he did his work as thoroughly as it was afterwards undone, when Europe shook him off. The inheritor of his name transacts a war like the director of a circus, with all the brilliant dexterity of a Franconi. Just as the summer season is beginning in the Champs Elysées, the display of military horsemanship begins in Lombardy; only the latter performance is arrested by the dog days, whilst even at the Porte St. Martin the *Voie Sacrée* is still traversed by triumphant legions, and the enthusiasm of pit and gallery knows no check. It was rumoured a fortnight since in Paris that the Emperor was to be at St. Cloud on the 15th July, and he is known to have assured his staff that they would all celebrate the St. Napoleon in Paris. The armistice, therefore, with all the tales of chivalrous courtesies exchanged between the sovereigns, was in all probability by no means so sudden an inspiration as it looked. There is nothing to surprise the English public in the French Emperor stealing a march on his ally to come to terms with his enemy, and we are quite prepared to find him coquetting with Austria in 1859 as he did with Russia in 1856. Europe to the Napoleonic mind is an artichoke to be eaten leaf by leaf, and the simple plan is to play off one Power against another, using and betraying each by turn. This plan may certainly succeed for a time, but it has the disadvantage of all excessive cunning, and overleaps itself at last. The doubtful friend of each comes to be treated as the common enemy of all, and a system of nicely balanced treacheries is apt to meet the fate of a whist player whose luck is too well known.

(From the Economist.)

Preliminaries of peace have been signed, and the Italian war is nominally over. The funds have risen both here and in France; there is a general jubilee of admiration and rejoicing; men throw up their caps, embrace their neighbour, praise Louis Napoleon, and go about their usual avocations with the feeling that great things have been achieved and great dangers averted. We can share no such sentiments. We can neither approve nor rejoice. We can well understand that tender-hearted men to whom the horrors and sufferings of war are more dreadful than any cause is dear, may be delighted that such miseries are suspended in any manner and at any cost. We can well understand that two Emperors who have been playing at war for six weeks with the thermometer at 95 degrees in the shade, at a cost of twenty a millions a piece, and who have seen 50,000 men slain or dying around them, may be sick of the sanguinary game and be willing to draw their stakes. But that practical statesmen or thoughtful observers can be of opinion that any thing has been gained by such a war or anything concluded by such a peace; that competent politicians can imagine that Italy has gained independence or that Napoleon has gained honour, we are utterly unable to comprehend. In our judgment Italy has gained nothing—the question is still open; the sore is still unhealed; while the Emperor of the French has, in the moment of apparent victory, and for the sake of a theatrical effect, abandoned all his high pretensions, and violated all his generous promises; and returns to Paris, nominally a conqueror, but in reality a defeated and dishonoured man. The terms and circumstances of this pacification render it, in our opinion, one of the most hollow, unjust, and cynical on record; and—except with reference to the personal vanity and possible ulterior designs of Napoleon himself—one of the most impolitic. Count Cavour has done well to resign. He has been bitterly deceived. Whether long-standing prejudices in favour of Napoleonism for Italy, as has often been asserted, were the cause of his French policy—or whether he thought, like the liberal party in England, ourselves amongst the number, that great as was the risk, the expulsion of Austria from Italy, which could have been accomplished in no other way, was an end almost justifying that risk—he has found that Italian objects are entirely subordinated to the objects of France, who wishes to play off Piedmont and the Pope as her instruments in regulating Italian affairs. Like his uncle, Louis Napoleon has not hesitated a moment about replacing Venetia, Parma (?) Modena, and Tuscany under the influences of Austrian ascendancy, and has even fortified it by securing for Austrian Venetia that express influence in the councils of the minor States of Italian federation, which it was the main ground of complaint against Austria that she formerly exercised without any pretence of European right. Well may Count Cavour and his colleagues resign, and thereby intimate to the whole of Italy that the Italian cause is, in fact, betrayed. In memorandum after memorandum Count Cavour has shown that this network of Austrian influence in Italy has been the one barrier in the way of Italian unity and combined constitutional action, and now he was asked to assent to a measure which legalises that influence. He could do nothing but resign, Piedmont was crippled with a gift that only French troops can keep for her, and Austria strengthened by being enthroned beside the Pope in an association of the smaller states. But, notwithstanding Count Cavour's grievous disappointment and betrayal, we maintain that both the Italian and English liberals were right in claiming for his policy that, if somewhat rash, it at least held out a chance such as no patriot could lightly throw away. Events have amply proved two things: first, that only a power as great as France had the smallest chance of excluding Austria from the Peninsula; next that it was really, as it has proved, for the self-interest of Napoleon to play an at least apparently disinterested part in his policy towards Italy. That it has not proved a really disinterested game is true, but Sardinia had, we must remember, little choice in her policy. Unaided by England, constantly threatened by Austria; hemmed in in a narrow circle of despotic states which were always seizing the opportunity of copying the Austrian policy in quarrelling with her—her very existence as a liberal and constitutional state depended on some successful and necessarily hazardous effort to free herself from this imprisonment. She has failed. It may be even, that the new ministry will scarcely dare to reintroduce a constitutional system so much freer than that of her great patron. Still she has failed in a policy that was almost forced upon her in the naturally excited state of Italian liberalism. And we will not in the present hour of his trial withhold our hearty admiration from the great statesman who has so long and so ably worked for the liberation of Italy from Austrian domination, and has thrown up his great post directly it became evident that France was really endangering or ruining, instead of sustaining, that cause.

(From the Examiner.)

Whom will this whimsical peace, this most extraordinary treaty, satisfy? What promises does it fulfil, hopes it realise? Never did so much blood flow, never did so much treasure expend for so small and unworthy a return. "Italy for the first time will become a nation." So says Louis Napoleon to his army; but these are words only—where are the facts to support them? What is there in all the arrangements to constitute an Italian nation? The confederation will be Austrian, Austrian all over; it will infallibly take its colour and character from the power that will predominate in it. Austria would singly outweigh all the liberal members of the body, but she will not be single; she will have one faithful and devoted follower in Naples; she will also have her passive tools and subservient creatures in the restored dukedoms of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma, restored in defiance of the popular will, to say nothing of her high favour with the Sovereign Pontiff, who is in future to preside over the councils and fortunes of Italy. A peace like this has of course driven Count Cavour into retirement. His resignation is sufficient commentary upon its articles. It was not for such poor results he called his countrymen to arms, or in an evil hour implored the succour of France. He was in earnest in the quarrel in which it is now clear that Louis Napoleon was not. The hopes which the other day Count Cavour held out in a circular to his diplomatic agents, acquainting them with the annexation of the Duchies to Sardinia, were well-founded, that is to say as well founded as hopes could be, built upon fair speeches—in fact the Sardinian minister only made the mistake of believing Louis Napoleon really meant to do what he undertook to do in the face of Europe. The Count never dreamt of a conclusion of hostilities accomplishing nothing worth mentioning of the objects of the war. It never occurred to him that a rapid series of the most brilliant victories in the field would end in a peace so poor in its results to Piedmont and Italy. But whatever he may have expected from it, he never could have anticipated the haughty and insulting manner in which it was patched up, without Sardinia having more voice in the transaction than if she had been wholly uninterested in it, or had borne no part in the previous struggle. This was indeed, one of the ugliest features of the business, and one of the most inauspicious of the many circumstances that contribute to make the peace of Villafranca almost as gloomy as war. It is a peace, in a word, that will neither please Italy nor France. The war was too short to give the French army a sufficient meal of glory. It has excited their appetite, not appeased it. And as to the opinion of the French public, it has found vent already in the columns of the *Siècle*, which has had the courage to remark:—"Let but a single Austrian soldier remain in Italy—but the minutest Austrian influence there abide, and we shall have to begin everything again in a few years. The invincible courage of our soldiers, their generous blood will have been shed in vain. History teaches us how Austria acts in matters of domination. Therefore, no Austria, no Austrian influence in Italy; such, in our opinion—which, thank Heaven, has many adherents—is the strict execution of the French programme."

AN AUSTRALIAN BUSH MANSION.—In defiance of all architectural rules, Captain Dell had, as his means of inclination prompted, added to the original size of his dwelling,—here a long dining-room, there a library,—then a cluster of domestic offices, and so on, till every room boasted some three or four doors, beneath which—for bush-carpenters never manage to make things fit—the winter's winds whistled in chorus, rather to the discomfiture of the inmates. Yet it was a pleasant house, and a very happy household; for in the loving and venerating hearts around him Captain Dell found no opposition nor rebellion to awaken the harsher qualities of his character. His unmarried daughter and orphan grandchildren seemed to appeal to his manliness, and such an appeal, however wordless, meets with a quick response in truly manly hearts; and perhaps he loved them all the more for their very weakness and need of his protection. The irregular form of the building caused many nooks and corners: there were shady borders, which suited currants and gooseberries; and sunny walls, where figs and grapes ripened; there were seats shaded by cape honeysuckles, and angles where the ivy held the walls with its many fibres. Altogether it was a pleasant spot; if the windows and doors were all of different heights and sizes, and the roof mossy and disposed to admit the rain in certain places where its odd points were intended to join, it bore throughout the signs of the hand of the "rough carpenter," and he had evidently determined not to forfeit his name. A large orchard surrounded three sides of the buildings;—at once an orchard and vegetable garden, but not kept in any order, as it was under the charge of a very elderly man, with occassional assistance from the farm labourers; and they made a point of destroying all the results of their predecessor's work. Old Skillbeck's gardening was a chronic evil, borne from habit rather than any more active reason. Pruning season found him in his glory; then with saw and knife he made a veritable slaughter in the vegetable world.—From *Cowanda*, the Veteran's Grant, by the author of "*Gertrude*."

ROBBERIES AT PARRAMATTA.—Our correspondent writes:—Hitherto we have been congratulating ourselves upon the winter having passed without the occurrences of any cases of robbery, which are usually prevalent at that season in country districts. It seems, however, that we were somewhat out in our calculations, three burglaries having been recently perpetrated here. It is but a few weeks ago that Mr. Simmons' store was rifled; and on last Sunday, another was entered belonging to Mrs. Flynn, a widow residing in Church-street who, about three p.m., locked up her house and went to visit her mother; on returning at seven o'clock, she found that it had been broken into, and a trunk which was locked taken away, containing 19 one pound notes, 5 sovereigns, £2 in silver, a cheque dated 16th September, for £3 15s., drawn by James Edrop in favour of Mr. Dale, and three nuggets. The trunk has since been found about 400 yards from the house, and two of the nuggets in it. Early on Tuesday morning, the shop of Mr. Henry Ash, watchmaker, &c., was also forced and despoiled of its stock, consisting of thirty gold and silver watches, gold and siver guard chains, four dozen gold rings, and a quantity of jewellery—in all, amounting to about £250.

NATIVE INDIAN WORSHIP.—A despatch from Lord Stanley to the Governor-General of India, dated the 24th of February, is published with the Parliamentary papers. With reference to the less objectionable practices connected with the native worship in India, Lord Stanley says it is the duty of the Government of India to see that those institutions "enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law; but it is not called upon to provide specially for their management or superintendence by its own officers." With regard to the inhuman and revolting practice of "hook-swinging," he says that it appears to her Majesty Government that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal might be instructed take advantage of such opportunities as may occur of discountenancing the practice as far as in his power. Possibly, a provision hostile to the cruelties of the festival may be inserted in leases of Government lands, or of lands under the management of Government officers; the sympathies of influential landed proprietors, and other members of the native community, may be enlisted in the same direction; and others means, such as will often be found in the course of official administration, may also be taken, of making known the views of the public authorities in regard to such exhibitions, without causing alarm as to the intentions of the Government, or producing dissatisfaction in the minds of the people. Should such measures fail to produce any perceptible diminution of the practice, it will then be necessary to consider whether the Government is not called upon to take more decided steps for putting an end to observances so flagrantly opposed to the dictates of common humanity.

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AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that interest is allowed by this Bank, on fixed deposits as follows, namely:—
At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months
4 " " " 3 months
For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, general manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—
Paid-up capital £500,000
Reserved fund 190,000
This Bank allows interest upon deposits, if lodged for fixed periods, at rates varying from 3 to 5 per cent. per annum, and allows the immediate transfer of such portion of customers' balances as may not by them be immediately required to a deposit account, at the above rates of interest.
Dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debentures, collected for customers free of charge.
Investments in colonial securities and also in those of Great Britain, effected.
The agency of Banks, either in the colonies or in England, undertaken on such terms as may be agreed upon.
Credits and drafts issued on England, America, and on the chief ports in the Eastern Seas, also upon all towns within the Australasian colonies.
ROBERT WOODHOUSE, secretary.
Bank of New South Wales, 1st November.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY of SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that, a Branch of the Bank is now in operation at Kiama; that a Branch will be opened at Queanbeyan on the 19th instant, and one at Shoalhaven immediately. By order of the Board.
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 16th September.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1852.)
Paid-up capital £500,000
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
Per Annum.
Repayable on 7 days' notice ... 2½ per cent.
Ditto on 15 ditto ditto ... 3 ditto
Ditto on 3 months' ditto ... 4 ditto
Ditto on 6 ditto ditto ... 5 ditto
Ditto on 12 ditto ditto ... 5½ ditto
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up capital £1,260,000
Reserve fund 252,000
Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after date, as under, viz.:—
Per Annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal ... 2½ per cent.
Ditto 15 ditto ... ... 3 ditto
Ditto 3 months' ditto ... ... 4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto ... ... 5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto ditto ... ... 5½ ditto
GEORGE K. INGELOW, Manager.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY
Established January 1st, 1849, and incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales, for Granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age.
On the principle of Mutual Assurance and an Equitable Division of the whole of the Profits amongst all the members.
Directors.
Chairman—John Fairfax, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. Christie, Esq.
The Hon. Thomas Holt, Esq. | The Hon. J. Mitchell, Esq.
George King, Esq. | M. E. Murnin, Esq.
Medical Referee—Sprott Boyd, Esq., M.D.
Consulting Actuary.
Morris Birkbeck Pell, Esq., B.A., Sydney University.
Solicitor—M. Consett Stephen, Esq.
Bankers—The Australian Joint Stock Bank.
Actuary and Secretary—Robert Thomson, Esq.
Principal Office—Sydney, New South Wales.
The Rates of the Society are as low as is consistent with perfect security. ALL PROFIT ON EACH TRANSACTION REVERTS TO THE INDIVIDUAL CONCERNED.
Extracts from Life Assurance Tables.
Premiums to Assure £100, with bonus additions payable at death.

Annual Premium payable during Life.				Premiums to cease in Ten Years.			
Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.
20	£1 17 5	45	£3 16 0	20	£2 14 10	45	[illegible]
30	2 8 2	55	5 12 2	30	4 13 [illegible]	55	[illegible]

For the rates for other ages, &c., see the Prospectuse of the Society. Policies effected under these tables which were then entitled to participate, received, at last investigation, BONUS ADDITIONS OF MORE THAN 3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
Tables for DEFERRED and REVERSIONARY ANNUITIES, for ENDOWMENTS for Children, for JOINT LIVES, ASSURANCES, and for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, will be found in the Prospectuses of the Society.
The Directors invite intending assurers to compare these Tables and the general facilities of this Society with those of other offices.
The Directors beg to draw attention to the important privileges accorded to the Society by Parliament, among which are (1st.) THE PROTECTION OF ALL ITS POLICIES against the operations of the Insolvent Laws, after a certain duration, to a gradual increasing amount.
(2nd.) THE PROTECTION OF POLICIES OF MARRIED WOMEN against the debts or control of their husbands.
(3rd.) SMALL ASSURERS being saved the expense of letters of administration.
Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained at any of the agencies in this and in the other colonies, or at the principal office.
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Hunter-street, Sydney, February 15, 1859.

DERWENT AND TAMAR MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH.
Ships insured in this Company are warranted free from average under five pounds per cent, unless general.
Claims for losses or average are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.
Claims for loss or damage are made payable in London if required, policies for the same being granted in triplicate.
Offices, Sydney Exchange, and Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, where applications for insurances will be received
TOWNS and DARLEY Agents.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.—
Established in 1836.
Incorporated by special Act of Parliament.
Capital, £1,259,760.
Annual revenue upwards of £190,000.
Sydney Agency:
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Peter Stewart, Esq., Surveyor.
RATES OF PREMIUM:
Class 1.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or country houses only, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum.
Class 2.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 3s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum
Buildings not included in either of the preceding classes, or if occupied for purposes of any hazardous or specially hazardous trade or calling, may be insured by special agreement. Losses adjusted and paid in Sydney.
LIFE DEPARTMENT:
Medical Referee.—John Moon, Esq., Surgeon.
Assurances effected at very equitable rates. Policies purchased by the Company.
Annual premium for £100:

Age.	Without profits.	With profits.
30	2 2 7	2 8 0
40	1 16 8	2 3 11
50	3 19 0	4 7 4
60	6 6 3	6 16 8

Prospectuses, and every information relative to rates and modes of Insurance readily furnished, on application to
BUYERS and LEARMONTH, agents, 4, Charlotte-place.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
Established in 1836.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Capital, £1,260,000 sterling.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
RATES OF PREMIUM.
CLASS 1.—Brick or stone buildings—slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting houses only, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum.
CLASS 2.—brick or stone buildings—slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 3s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
Buildings not included in either of the preceding classes, or if occupied for purposes of any hazardous or specially hazardous trade or calling, may be insured by special agreement.
Losses adjusted and paid in Sydney.
BUYERS and LEARMONTH, agents, 4, Charlotte-place.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' COCOA, CHOCOLATE, MUSTARD, and CHICORY.—TAYLOR, BROTHERS, London, from their position as the largest manufacturers of the above articles in England, are enabled to supply the same on unequalled terms.
TAYLOR, BROTHERS' unrivalled HOMŒOPATHIC and SOLUBLE COCOAS, also their original SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, are expressly prepared, with peculiar care and experienced skill, to suit hot climates, and are warranted to stand the voyage and keep good for any reasonable length of time.
MUSTARD.—TAYLOR, BROTHERS, prepare their Mustard from the choicest seed by a patent process, which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish.
Packed for exportation in bottles, tin canisters, and jars.
CHICORY.—Warranted genuine and of the finest quality, packed in 28-lb. and 56-lb. tin canisters. Sold by all the principal grocers.
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Chocolate and Mustard Mills, London.

GOOD BLACK TEA, 2s. per lb. Best black tea, as usually sold 2s. 6d. per lb.
S. BENNETT and CO., stimulated by the great success they have met with in introducing to the inhabitants of Sydney and New South Wales generally of a superior class of tea to any hitherto imported here (as evidenced in the unprecedented sale and increasing demand for the really fine tea imported by them per Atalanta), have been induced to write to their friends in London to ship, at once, some of the best and choicest teas imported into England during the past season, and they have now the pleasure of announcing that the first shipment has arrived, which fully sustains the character of the fine congous that are so universally admired in the mother country. S. B. and Co. feel satisfied that one trial, which they respectfully solicit, must convince the most sceptical that they can procure a really fine quality tea in Sydney, only at S. BENNETT and CO.'S, 482, George-street, opposite the Markets.

BEST BLACK TEA IN SYDNEY.—HANKS and COMPANY have just received, via Melbourne, a parcel of the finest black leaf pekoe, decidedly the finest specimen of black tea imported this season. Its remarkable characteristic is immense strength, with a delicious pungent flavour. To secure this article, we have been at much trouble, and paid a high figure, our object being to possess that which no other house can surpass. We therefore unhesitatingly assert that we are vending the finest black tea in Sydney.
Australian Tea Mart, opposite the Market; HANKS and COMPANY, proprietors.

HANKS and COMPANY are selling a superior parcel of fresh herrings in tins, at 1s. each; also, lobsters, at 1s. per tin, a delicious treat. No family should be without one or the other on their breakfast, tea, and supper tables.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF PORT MACQUARIE and the Residents in the surrounding districts.—I beg to apprise you that I have lately made such arrangements that enable me, with every facility, to supply goods suitable for town and country, and am prepared to execute orders of every description in drapery, grocery, ironmongery, and all other articles required in a complete and well regulated general store.
I have just succeeded in purchasing the stock of the late Mr. Coates, chemist and druggist, which will be carried on under the superintendence of an efficient assistant in conjunction with my other business.
Finding the premises I have hitherto occupied not sufficiently commodious for my increased stock, I have secured those adjoining (late Mr. Coates'), and, by extensive alterations and improvements, have connected both together.
I trust, therefore, that by having thus consulted the convenience of my constituents, I will prevent the necessity of their sending to Sydney for many articles that I will be able to supply in my new warerooms.
Soliciting a continuance of that patronage you have hitherto so very liberally bestowed upon me, and for which I take this opportunity of returning you my most sincere thanks.
J. B. HOARE.
Port Macquarie, September 8th.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION comprises every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.
DOUBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS, as originally invented by them, are particularly adapted for use in India, where the caps are often allowed to remain a long time on the nipples of rifles and fowling-pieces, the ignition being at all times safe and certain, whilst in humid weather the discharge is as instantaneous as with ordinary caps on the driest day. For testimonials as to their value for shooting in India see Colonel Jacob's work on "Rifles and Projectiles."
PATENT WIRE CARTRIDGES for killing game at long distances; also, the GREEN CARTRIDGE, made with the largest drop shot and mould shot, will be found very effective at large game, where the sportsman has not a rifle in the field.
Also, chemically prepared Cloth and Felt Gun-waddings, to prevent the leading of guns. Cartridge Cases for breech-loading shot guns and Ball Cartridges for Prince's and other breech-loading rifles, muskets, pistols, &c.
ELEY BROTHERS, Sole Contractors to the War Department for Waterproof Military Caps, Cartridges and Taps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers, Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, &c., Gray's Inn Road, London (wholesale only).

CABINET and UPHOLSTERY WAREHOUSE.—WILLIAM DEAN, Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer, Market-street, Sydney, begs to call the attention of his town and country friends, and the public generally, to his stock of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of DRAWING, DINING, BEDROOM, LIBRARY, HALL, and KITCHEN FURNITURE, of which he has great variety and at moderate prices.
Iron bedsteads, with hair, cocoa, flax, and straw mattresses
Children's cribs and swing cotts, in various patterns and sizes
Gilt chimney glasses, toilet ditto, in different designs
China matting, floorcloth, door mats, gig rugs, hearth rugs, hassocks, &c.
☞ Ships' cabins fitted up. Cabin furniture, &c.
W. Dean takes this opportunity of thanking his friends for past favours and hopes to retain their patronage and recommendation. Personal attention will be paid to every order.
DEAN'S Furniture House, Market-street, Sydney (opposite the Waterloo Stores).
☞ Wanted an Apprentice to the Upholstery.

JOHN GOSNELL and CO.'S SELECT PERFUMERY.—The great celebrity of J. G. and Co.'s fashionable Perfumery, and the esteem in which it is held by the nobility and gentry, is justly owing to the superior quality of the articles, and the scrupulous care bestowed in the process of manufacture. The following are strongly recommended for general use.
J. G. and CO'S PATENT TRICHOSARON, the most serviceable hair brush for the toilet, cleanses the hair thoroughly without irritating the skin, and sensibly improves the growth and vigour. Ladies especially will find the operation of dressing the hair greatly facilitated by using the Trichosaron.
J. G. and Co.'s CHERRY TOOTH PASTE, superior to any tooth powder, is universally approved for cleansing and preserving the teeth.
J. G. and Co.'s JOCKEY CLUB PERFUME, unrivalled for its powerful and exquisite fragrance.
J. G. and Co.'s TOILET VINEGAR, Eau de Cologne, the Bride's Bouquet, Fountain, and assorted choice perfumes for the handkerchief.
J. G. and Co.'s Real old Brown Windsor Soap, and fancy soap tablets, golden oil, moelline, and oil columbia for the hair.
Sold retail by all perfumers and chemists. Export Warehouses, 12, Three King Court, Lombard-street, London.

HOOPING COUGH, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, &c., instantly relieved, and in most cases effectually cured by the PECTORAL OXYMEL OF CARAGHEEN. Prepared exclusively by DAYRELL and CO., Apothecaries' Hall, opposite the Cathedral, Sydney; and sold by their appointed agents, Messrs. A. J. Watt and Co., opposite the Police Court; H. M. Hood, (late Penny) Parramatta-street; Mr. Rowling, Parramatta; Mr. Lipscombe, Maitland; Mr. Sampson, chemist, Morpeth; Mr. Turner, Campbelltown.

SAINFOIN SEED.—Those gentlemen that have been anxious to obtain this valuable plant can be supplied now. This seed is well adapted to the sandy soils about Sydney; it thrives best in sandy, chalky, or gravelly, and any dry soils, where little else will grow. A portion of oats or barley should be sown with it to protect it from the sun. It has been known to exist for twenty years. Price—12s. 6d. per bushel; 1s. per lb.
Also Lucerne, Clovers, Trefolium Incarnatum, Serghum Saccharatum, Italian Ryegrass, Horse Beans, Peas, Vetches, Rye, &c.
FERRIS and SON, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

FOR SALE, by the Undersigned—Flour of a superior description, in bags of 200 lbs. each, received from W. Bradley, Esq.'s, mill, Goulburn.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., agents.

RUINART'S CHAMPAGNE.—Now landing, ex Naomi, and for SALE by the undersigned—50 cases, quarts and pints, of this celebrated wine, in splendid condition.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

TO SETTLERS and STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on HAND—
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbagging, all widths
Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco
Mole trousers, Scotch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, &c.
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE—
2000 fat ewes, about 52 lbs.
1000 mixed with a few wethers, as store stock
1000 young store wethers
1000 good old ewes (store).
Above deliverable near Tenterfield.
5000 wethers
Deliverable near Ipswich.
1000 cattle
Deliverable near Walgett.
1000 cattle
Deliverable near Ipswich.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR SALE, near Railway Station, Newtown, a snug Property; a bargain. A. X., HERALD Office.

MACARONI AND VERMICELLI.—The only genuine lot in the market. LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., importers, 205, George-street.

WANTED, Cash PURCHASERS for Feast's Bottled FRUITS, in 2 dozen cases, 12s. 6d. per dozen; Volckman's JAMS, 13s. 6d. 7, Jamison-street.

WANTED, CUSTOMERS for superior Pale SHERRY, 25s. per dozen; very best ditto, 30s. excellent Port, 30s.; Byass' Stout, 10s.; Byass' Pale Ale, 10s. 6d., quality guaranteed, delivered free in Sydney. G. GRIFFITHS, 7, Jamison-street.

PYRMONT.—In the insolvent estate of G. A. Green.—FOR SALE, by private contract, the residue of LEASE of premises at Pyrmont Bridge, having 8 years 9 months to run, with capital working shed on the land, suited to boat-builders, carpenters, smiths, timber merchants, &c., requiring water and road frontages. For further particulars, apply to G. F. BAKER, Commercial Auction Rooms, Hunter-street.

CHIMNEY PIECES in Sicilian, vein, and statuary marbles, and richly enamelled slate.—Architects, builders, decorators, and parties finishing their dwellings, are respectfully invited to view the varied assortment now set up at the Show Rooms of the undersigned.
The marble chimney pieces are:—
Sicilian
Vein
Dove, and
Statuary, of various sizes and designs.
The Enamelled Slate Chimney Pieces are of the most beautiful and novel designs; various openings and styles suitable for every description of dwelling, from the ornée to the mansion.
Splendid imitations of the most rare and costly marbles, malachite, granites, &c.; and, as works of art, rivalling the finest specimens of the originals in brilliancy.
The imitations are of
Sienna
Rouge royal
Brocadilla
Lumachelle
St. Ann's
Egyptian green
Black and gold
Malachite, porphyry, and granites of various colours.
These will be sold at unprecedentedly low prices.
W. W. BUCKLAND, Warehouse, No. 2, Macquarie-place.

DOULTON'S PATENT VITRIFIED STONE DRAIN PIPES.—W. W. BUCKLAND, as sole agent in Sydney for Messrs. Doulton and Co., the original importers and patentees of the Vitrified Stoneware, now adopted in every city and town of the British empire, begs to inform the public that their pipes can only be procured on application at his stores. And would also respectfully intimate that he is prepared to tender for supplies of any quantity, with all the necessary bends, junctions, syphons, &c., at prices setting aside competition, and will deliver to specified time.
The inferiority of the substitutes for English pipes is, to practical men, too well known to require comment, and will only be laid down where utility is of no consideration.
Parties about to accept tenders for drainage of house property will do well to specify for the use of Doulton's pipes.
City Drain and Water Pipe Depot, No. 2, Macquarie-place.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.—A great variety, elegantly mounted, &c., from 10s. 6d. to 65s. M. M'MAHON, 410, George-street.

MEERSCHAUM BILLIARD PIPES, all sizes, at M. M'MAHON'S, 410, George-street.

ARCHERY.—A selection of first-class ladies' and gentleman's bows and arrows, at M. M'MAHON'S, 410, George-street.

FRANGIPANI.—A fresh supply of this delicious perfume, just unpacked, at M'MAHON'S, 410, George-street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC BUSINESS for SALE, in a central situation in Sydney, consisting of three rooms, with water laid on in the rooms, large skylight, and every convenience for working. Lease at one pound per week. Also, camera, stand, backgrounds, show-cases, chairs, tables, curtains, collection of photographic pictures, stock of negatives, &c. Instruction in positive and negative processes can also be obtained. Apply to G. F. BAKER, Hunter-street.

WANTED, PURCHASERS for two well bred saddle, and saddle and harness, HORSES. Also, two DOGCARTS, price £35. E. H. FLATMAN'S livery and bait stables, King and Elizabeth streets.

J. G. WALLER and CO., of Wynyard-square, have now on SALE, some magnificent samples of Champagne, both in pints and quarts; also, sparkling Hock, sparkling Moselle and Claret, which they can strongly recommend.

PICTON.—Just opened, the Railway Store, opposite the Railway Pay Office, Elizabeth-street, with goods of all useful description, which will be sold wholesale and retail, at moderate prices.

CHICAGO CORN FOOD, a light and nutritious diet for infants and invalids, and is peculiarly adapted for making blanc mange, jelly, custards, cakes, &c. Sold by HANKS and CO., George-street.

POTATOES for SALE, on reasonable terms. R. T. FORD, Circular Quay.

NOW LANDING, and for SALE by the undersigned—
Berry's No. 3 Burton ale
Whitbread's bottled porter
Champagne.

ON SALE, by the Undersigned.—
Currants, in caroteels and barrels
Raisins, in boxes, Cape and Eleme
Barcelona nuts
Confectionary, assorted, in tins
Bottled fruits, Batger's
Lobsters, in tins
Soda crystals
Teas—Congou, hysonskin, hyson twankay, &c., in chests half-chests, and boxes
Orange pekoe
Sugars—Cossipore, Mauritius, Java, China, clayed, various qualities
Wines and spirits
Patna rice, oatmeal, vinegar, &c., &c.
Woolpacks and three-bushel bags
Tumblers.
KEELE, CAMPBELL, and CO., Hunter-street.

AMERICAN CHAIRS.—
Baltimore wood seat
Baltimore cane seat, half-arm
Oak office cane seat
Office round back wood seat
Cane back and seat rockers
Nursing chairs, cane back and seat
Children's high and low chairs
Brooms, tubs, and buckets
Clocks, in great variety
Iron bedsteads, Europe rope
Hoop iron, white lead
Cooking stoves, register ditto
Paperhangings, &c., &c.
ON SALE at S. HEBBLEWHITE'S, 292, Pitt-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FOR SALE
Bar, sheet, and hoop iron, assorted
Cast, shear, blister, and spring steel
Sheet zinc
Tin plates
Fencing wire
Smiths' bellows and anvils
Axle arms and boxes
Holloware and tinware
Nails of all descriptions
Colza oil
Black oil
Raw and boiled linseed oil.
White lead
Paints, turps, &c.
ASHDOWN and CO.
George and King streets.

ON SALE by the undersigned.—
Brandy, pale, in quarter-casks
Ditto, ditto, in 1 dozen cases
B. P. rum
Claret, Chateau Lerose
Truman's XX stout
Three-bushel bags
French burr millstones, 3 feet and 3 feet 6 in.
Cart harness
Basils, sole leather
Kip, kangaroo skins
Watertights
Books, assorted invoices
Church services
Parchment
Woollashing
Perfumery, assorted invoices
Brown Windsor soap.
BUYERS AND LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

ASPINWALL, SUTHERLAND, and CO., have for SALE—
Currants, in cases and barrels
Prunes, in barrels
Brazil nuts
Raisins, muscatels
Almonds, soft shell and Jordan
Normandy pippins
Confectionary
Hams and bacon.

HOBART TOWN JAMS, per ton or case; raspberry currant, &c. FERRIS and SON, Pitt-street.

TABLE POTATOES, finest Hobart Town, per bag or ton. Nothing like them in Sydney. FERRIS and SON, Pitt-street.

BELLAMBI COAL, at 25s. cash, at the wholesale Depot, Flood's Wharf, Miller's Point. CHARLES EDWARDS.

WHITTELL'S WEIGH-BRIDGE.—The undersigned has, at considerable expense, imported a Weigh-bridge, through the house of Messrs. Baines, of George-street, for the purpose of weighing coals, colonial produce, &c., &c. Also, will weigh goods of any description, to the extent of four tons each time, at the rate of 1s. per load.
Observe, the allowance now made to the extent of two shillings per ton of COALS or load of WOOD, cash on delivery.
N.B.—The object is thus to do away with the cost of collection, &c.
Please refer to the list of prices below:—
£1 16s. per ton for the best screened Newcastle coals
£1 12s. per ton for the best household coals, recommended
£1 8s. per ton for second quality, very good
19s. blacksmiths', through a large screen
21s. bakers' billet wood, 70 to the load
£1 per load for the best ironbark, in billets, junks, or cut
18s. ditto, for second quality of wood
Charcoal, coke, and breeze, equally cheap.
WHITTELL'S Fuel Sheds, Bathurst-street West.

CIRCULAR QUAY SAW MILLS and Timber Yard.—To Architects, Contractors, Builders, Coachmakers, Cabinetmakers, Wheelwrights, &c.—A large and varied assortment of foreign and colonial TIMBER, doors, sashes, architraves, mouldings, shingles, laths, battens, and palings; French doors, blinds, &c. W. H. ROLFE

TURNERY of every description and design. W. FAIRFAX and SON, Bathurst-street, opposite the new Cathedral.

BOXES.—TO SOAP and CANDLE MAKERS, Wine Merchants, Cordial Manufacturers, and Exporters.—A large stock of every size always on hand, at reduced rates. W. FAIRFAX and SON, Branch Timber Yard, Bathurst-street, opposite the new Cathedral.

AMERICAN DOORS and Sashes. MOSES MOSS, Wynyard-lane.

COAL, COAL, COAL, and every description of Fuel, of best quality and lowest prices, may be obtained at SHOOBERT'S Wharf, Sussex-street, near Market-street.

3000 PRIME HEAVY HIDES, by weight, on private SALE, by PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS, Sussex-street.

ROBINS and CO.'S PATENT PORTLAND CEMENT, just received, ex Damascus and Blue Jacket, and ON SALE at W. PATTEN'S, Pitt-street, 342 and 344.

FOR SALE, or to LET, ONCLIFFE HOUSE, South Head. Apply ANDREW ALLEN, auctioneer, 88, King-street.

TO BOOT and SHOE MAKERS.—FOR SALE, the FIXTURES and GOODWILL of the Beehive Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 111, South Head Road. Apply to J. M. ILLIDGE, jun., 111, South Head Road.

TO SELL, a stone COTTAGE, with five rooms, water and on easy terms. For particulars apply 74, Yurong-street.

STORE STOCK, for SALE by the undersigned—
14,000 sheep, mixed, on Maneroo
5000 ditto ditto, at Moreton Bay
1000 superior bred female cattle, on the Richmond
4000 ditto, mixed, Castlereagh River.
THOMAS DAWSON, 433, George-street, Sydney.

TO SPECULATORS, GROCERS, and others.—For SALE, by private contract, a valuable PROPERTY on the Waterloo Estate, close to the Botany Road, consisting of allotment of land, 40 feet frontage by 100 feet; 99 years' lease, gound rent, 3s. 6d. per week; on which is erected a substantial brick house, used as a grocery store; also, a four-roomed weather-board cottage adjoining, in excellent state of repair. Will be sold a bargain. For further particulars apply to G. F. BAKER, auctioneer, Hunter-street.

TO BUILDING MECHANICS and WORKING MEN.—Allotments of LAND for SALE, on LONG CREDIT, or in exchange for labour. To respectable persons wishing to build at once, assistance will be given to the extent of one-half of their outlay. For particulars apply to Mr. LUCAS, Burwood Railway Station.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, several first-class unstocked Fattening RUNS, in the Port Curtis, Leichhardt, Wide Bay, New England, Lower Darling, Lachlan, and Liverpool Plains districts. RAYMOND and CO., Lyons-buildings, George-street.

FOR SALE, by the UNDERSIGNED.—A first-rate CATTLE STATION, in the Burnett district, with 1000 head mixed cattle.
RAYMOND and CO., Lyons-buildings, George-street.

HORSES, CARRIAGE, and HARNESS.—For SALE by private contract, a very handsome Pair of Bay Carriage Horses, Carriage and Harness, the property of Francis Oakes, Esq., Parramatta. The horses are about 15 hands high, perfectly broken, and run well together. Also an excellent bay mare, used for both gig and saddle, and a very powerful harness horse. To be seen at MARTYN'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE. Two new built HOUSES, substantially finished, one well adapted for a Shop, the other for a Public-house, situated at a corner in Riley-street, Riley Estate. Price—a dead bargain—only £1000; one-fourth cash, residue can remain at six per cent, secured on the property for three years, or money will be taken at any time. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-street, Sydney.

£30,000 TO LEND, sums of £20 to £50, interest low. Address as under.
R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-street, Sydney, Agent for Loans, Sale and Purchase of Cattle, Sheep, Stations, and Horses.
STORE CATTLE for SALE in all districts, choice lots.
STORE SHEEP for SALE in all districts, free from disease.
PORT PHILLIP Buyers of Stock, call on R. Forbes, 170, Pitt-street.
RAMS for SALE, very choice and heavy, best in the colony
MELBOURNE Buyers of Stock, call as under, every despatch.
FAT SHEEP—3d. to 6d. per head market prices.
FAT CATTLE—1s. to 2s. 6d. per 100 lbs. obtained above market prices.
£16,000 to LEND on Stations, and on Stock and Station.
FAT CATTLE and SHEEP—all Sales paid for in cash.
STATIONS FOR SALE—One very choice, 30 miles frontage, 30,000 Sheep, nearly all breeding ewes, on the River Darling.
STATIONS FOR SALE—New well-watered Runs, East and West Bogan.
STORE CATTLE—Wanted to buy 3000, sexes, half and half.
STORE BULLOCKS—Wanted to buy 1500 to 2000 head.
STORE SHEEP—35,000 wanted to buy, to northward.
EWES—Wanted, several thousand, before or after shearing, 3 to 5 years, for Stations on Liverpool Plains.
STORE CATTLE—Fine herds for SALE on the Namoi.
DARLING DOWNS—Store Sheep wanted to purchase from this district.
BRISBANE and IPSWICH, MORETON BAY—Wanted, 50,000 to 60,000 store wethers, delivery taken in February or March, age 3 years to full mouthed; also 5000 Maiden Ewes.
COWS—Springers—100 to 150 for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, very quiet, in Campbelltown district.
HEIFERS—Wanted to purchase, half gone in calf, 150, 200, delivered at Penrith in all October.
R. FORBES, Agent for Purchase and Sale of Stock and Stations, 170, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SALES BY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALES.—Furniture, &c., bought on commission to suit purchasers. E. RAMSAY, House Agent, Balmain.

Martyns Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c. are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

Pair Carriage Horses.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A pair of bay geldings, about 15 hands high, broken in to saddle, single and double harness, and just off a journey from Mudgee.

THURSDAY'S General Sale.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A pair of bay carriage horses
The usual variety of saddle and harness horses, carriages, gigs, dog-carts, spring-carts, drays, trucks, harness, saddlery, &c., &c.

Cart Stallion.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. John Gow to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY next, at 12 o'clock,
A heavy cart stallion, colour chesnut, 3 years old, 16 hands high, got by imported "Young Clinker" out of a very good mare.

To Breeders of Thoroughbred Stock.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. Hugh M'Gowan to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY, 11th October, at 12 o'clock,
MIRZA, a bay mare (bred by Mr. M'Gowan), foaled in 1846, by Harry Lorrequer, out of Jessy, the dam of Sportsman, Sampson, and others; in foal to Cossack.—Vide Stud Book, page 32.
SPILETTA, a bay mare (bred by Mr. M'Gowan), foaled in 1852, by Lawson's Emigrant (imported), out of Mirza; in foal to Vanguard.
"Mirza" and "Spiletta" are considered to be as good mares as are to be found in the colony; and are parted with solely on account of Mr. M'Gowan's determination to sell out all his thoroughbred stock.
"Cossack," "Vanguard," "Sportsman," and "Sampson," are well-known horses on the New South Wales turf.
On view at the Bazaar a few days prior to the day of sale.

HORSE BAZAAR, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, Sydney
Established 1847.
BURT and CO. hold a regular sale by auction every day at 11 o'clock.
Horses intended for sale should arrive at the Bazaar, accompanied by instructions, one day previous, in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.
The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale, for which there is ample room under cover.
The private livery stables adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

THIS DAY'S Horse Sale.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11 o'clock,
20 horses, consisting of heavy draught, light harness, hackneys, &c.
Dogcarts, gigs, trucks, drays, &c.

Horses and Carts, &c.

THIS DAY.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his new Horse Repository, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
10 superior young sound horses, just arrived from the country, in good condition, and well broken in; all subject to trials.
Horses and carts, gigs, saddles, and cart harness, &c.

In the District Court of Sydney.
Bay Horse.

Sale TO-DAY.

MR. S. WOOLLER has received instructions to sell by auction, at his new Horse Repository, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
By order of Mr. Dalton, bailiff,
One bay gelding, branded O near shoulder, broken in to saddle and harness.
Terms, cash.—No reserve.

THURSDAY, 29th September.

To Grocers and others.
10 Cases Wax Vestas.
Just landed, ex Klawitta.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,
10 cases wax vestas, plaid boxes, japanned tin ditto, 250, 500, 1000.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 29th September.

To Grocers, Dealers, and others.
Damaged
Sago
Arrowroot
Liquorice Juice
Nutmegs.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Klawetta, Nohlasen, master, from London.
Much and slightly damaged by seawater.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,
XY in diamond,

	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
§ 686—1 case sago,	1	2	15
687—1 ditto ditto,	1	2	17
689—1 ditto ditto,	1	2	4
690—1 ditto ditto,	1	2	9
691—1 ditto ditto,	1	2	14
692—1 ditto ditto,	1	2	0
694—1 ditto ditto,	1	2	7

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
697—1 case arrowroot, 6 tins,	1	2	6
702—1 ditto ditto, 6 ditto,	1	2	9
703—1 ditto ditto, 6 ditto,	1	2	6
704—1 ditto ditto, 6 ditto,	1	2	7

708-713—6 cases Baracca liquorice juice

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
21—	2	1	13
22—	2	1	11
23—	2	1	21
24—	2	1	15
25—	2	1	13
26—	2	1	11

714-718—5 boxes nutmegs, each 56 lbs.
Terms, cash.
Goods sold at invoice weights.

☞ Postponed until FRIDAY, September 30,

In consequence of the large Sale of Iron Bedsteads, &c.
Elegant Marble Toilet Tables
Ditto Marble Washstands
Handsome black and gold Marble Slabs
Ditto Brocatella ditto. Also
Very handsome Mantelpieces

Very Important
To Architects, Builders, Contractors, Marble Masons, Parties Building, Furniture Buyers, and others.
Just landed in excellent condition.

Intending purchasers are respectfully informed that the whole of the above is now on view at the Rooms.
For Positive Unreserved Sale.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from the importers to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, September 30th, 1859, at 11 o'clock, 10 packages of the undermentioned goods,
Elegant marble toilet tables
Ditto ditto washstands
Black and gold marble slabs
Brocatella ditto. And,
25 handsome mantelpieces.
Buyers are particularly requested to be in attendance at the time advertised, and they are assured all of them will be positively sold to the highest bidder.
Terms at sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of William Ward, coachmaker, of Kent-street, Sydney.
By order of the Official Assignee, John Morris, Esq.

MR. THOMAS B. HUMPHERY will sell by auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, 29th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A quantity of articles suitable for the above trade, consisting of a smith's shop, fitted up with bellows, anvil, vyce, &c.; unfinished spring vans and carts; spokes, crane, cramp, and other articles too numerous to mention.
Terms, cash.

Fat Beef, in Carcase
Pigs and Calves, alive.

THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at the Produce Mart, Sussex-street,
40 quarters prime beef
20 fat pigs, alive
Calves, &c.
Terms, cash.

Bricks. Bricks. Bricks.
To Builders and others.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has received instructions to sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th October, at 11 o'clock, on the ground belonging to the estate of the late Thomas Redgrave, at St. Leonard's, North Shore,
Sixty-four thousand (64,000) of well-burnt bricks, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

To Publicans, Parties furnishing, and others.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mr. G. Clark, of the Captain Cook, to sell by public auction, on FRIDAY, the 30th September, at 11 o'clock, on the premises of the Captain Cook, corner of Bullanaming and Turner streets, Redfern,
The whole of his household furniture, comprising chests of drawers, tables, chairs, bedsteads, bedding washstands, sofas, couches, easy chair, pier and toilet glasses, glass, cruets, crockery, ornaments, fender, fire-irons, carpets, kitchen utensils, &c.
Also, old tom, brandy, rum, bottled porter, &c.
Terms, cash.

Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. J. C. MOLLOY will sell by public auction, on MONDAY, 3rd of October, at the Pawn Office, 92, Bathurst-street East,
The remaining portion of unredeemed pledges from last sale, consisting of wearing apparel, jewellery, watches, clocks, guns, revolving and duelling pistols, carpenters' tools, books, and sundries. Also, one large size Colt's revolver, in case, complete.
Sale at 11 o'clock.

Watches, Jewellery, Books, Dolls, Clothing, Boots, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Gold and silver lever watches
A small invoice of sundry jewellery
Invoice of wax dolls, assorted
4 boxes ladies' and gents' clothing
Mens' and boys' boots
Cutlery, ornaments, clocks, &c.
Terms at sale.

To Painters, Ironmongers, Ship Chandlers, &c.

White and Red Lead
Oils
Turps
Europe Rope
Whiting, &c.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock a.m.,
The undermentioned goods, just landed ex Ferdinand Brumm—
400 kegs white lead
40 ditto red ditto, each 56 lbs.
5 tons whiting
270 drums boiled and raw linseed oil
70 ditto turps
4 casks celestial blue
8 ditto red ochre
5 ditto brunswick green
2 ditto imitation vermillion
4 cases paperhangings
20 coils Europe rope
100 kegs mixed paints
100 boxes windsor glass
Lot of sash weights, &c.
Terms at sale.

Greys
Drills, &c.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Commodore Perry, ——, master, from Liverpool.
Damaged by sea water.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions to sell, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt, at their Rooms, 309, George-street,
The undermentioned goods, damaged by sea water.
MB over S,
§ 149— 15 pieces 33-inch grey domestics, 738 yards
150— 4 ditto ditto, 198 ditto
156— 1 ditto ditto, 46½ ditto
150—100 ditto 36-inch ditto, 2400 ditto
164— 1 ditto ditto, 24 ditto
169— 47 ditto grey drills, 1433½ ditto.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
Boots and Shoes.
Now landing, ex Damascus.
Without Reserve.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th October, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Ex Damascus,
WR in diamond,
76 trunks boots and shoes, all new and seasonable goods.
Full particulars in a future issue.

Weekly Produce Sale.

FRIDAY, 30th September.

Bacon, Cheese, Butter, Honey, Tobacco.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, 66, King-street West, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Goulburn cheese.
Ditto butter
Camden bacon, cheeks, and hams
20 kegs colonial tobacco
1 cask honey

Three-bushel Bags.
Slightly Damaged.

FRIDAY, 30th September.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, 66, King-street West, at half-past 11 o'clock,
A quantity of slightly damaged three-bushel bags
Ditto secondhand salt bags, &c.
No reserve. Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.
FRIDAY, 30th September.

Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Horns, &c.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, 66, King-street West, at 11 o'clock,
7 bales wool
2900 sheepskins
500 paunches tallow (mutton)
15 casks ditto (beef)
3000 horns
2 ton shank bones
Hair, &c., &c.

Unreserved Sale on THURSDAY, September 29th, at 11 o'clock prompt.

Most Central Premises, situated in Charles-street, Woolloomooloo Bay, between Forbes and Burke streets, comprising TWO DWELLING-HOUSES, with excellent frontage, by good depth.

G. F. BAKER has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his New Commercial Rooms, Hunter-street, formerly the EMPIRE Office, THIS DAY, September 29th, at 11 o'clock,
Two substantially-erected Brick Houses, situated in Charles-street, close to Woolloomooloo Bay, being Nos. 35 and 37, with a frontage to Charles-street of 30 feet, by a depth of 40 feet; each house contains four rooms, with balcony, outhouses, &c., together with convenient yard; water laid on, &c.
The advantages to which the Auctioneer would call particular attention to the above property, are the immediate proximity to the Government baths, the great convenience of steam and ferry boats, together with the comfort of parties keeping their own boats finding themselves but a few yards from the water.
For further particulars, and to view the houses, apply to G. F. BAKER, auctioneer, Hunter-street.
Notice.—The above sale, by order of the proprietor, has been altered from October 5th to THURSDAY, September 29th.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, October 3rd, at 11.

To Parties Furnishing, Furniture Dealers, and others.
Superior Household Furniture and Effects
Engravings, Bookcase, Cooking Apparatus, &c.

G. F. BAKER has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, Shepherd-street, Shepherd's Paddock, near the White Swan, on MONDAY, October 3rd, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture, &c., consisting of
Dining table, office table, bookcase
Portable washstand, chairs, oil paintings, engravings
Chimney ornaments, glassware, clocks, cruet stand
Liqueur stand and bottles, wire blinds
Iron and wood bedsteads and bedding, washstand, dressing tables and glasses, cooking apparatus, kitchen utensils, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Important Unreserved Sale, proprietor leaving the colony, of Two substantial Stone and Brick Houses, in Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, close to the Scotch Church, to be sold on the ground,

TUESDAY, October 4th, at 11.

Title unexceptionable.

G. F. BAKER has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, Palmer-street, five doors from the Scotch Church, on TUESDAY, October 4th, at 11 o'clock,
A well-situated and large allotment of land, having a frontage to Palmer-street of 30 feet, by a depth to a reserve lane 16 feet wide, 97 feet; also, a frontage to a lane, called Church-lane, 97 feet, on which is erected, with frontage to Palmer-street, a substantial three-roomed brick verandah cottage with convenient yard, gate entrance to lane, large stable in yard, water laid on, &c.
Also, a 4-roomed stone cottage, fronting Church-lane and the reserve lane, convenient out-buildings, and two substantial stables; in front of cottage a verandah has been formed, only requires roofing.
The above are both let to respectable tenants; to parties on the look out for investments, are worthy of attention.
To parties wishing room for horse and cart or for draymen, these are most desirable properties.
The usual Riley estate title direct from James John Riley, to the present proprietor.
Terms at sale.

Clearing-out Sale of Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, &c., in consequence of the proprietor removing to other premises.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the premises of Mr. S. A. Joseph, Margaret-street, on TUESDAY next, 4th October, at half-past 10 o'clock,
The following shipments of general merchandise
Java sugar, congou tea
Hill and Ledger's bottled fruits, Whybrow's quart vinegar
½ boxes sardines, jams and jellies, 1 lb. lobsters
Hunt's 2 lb. salmon, Compton's 2 lb. salmon, Lockhart's 2 lb. salmon, mustard, vermicelli, maccaroni, starch, Belmont candles, vestas, parlour matches, casks salmon, soda crystals, pockets Kent hops, boxes muscatels, bales corks, bales woolpacks, bales three-bushel bags, carbonate soda, tartaric acid, boiled oil, window glass, Manila rope, Havannah cigars, packages tea, and other sundry groceries
Office desk, weiging machine, &c., &c.
Precisely at 12 o'clock will be offered, the following choice lot of wines and spirits:—
Ex Canaan, 13 hogsheads B. P. rum
Ex Dawstone, 14 ditto B. P. ditto
Ex Siam, 19 ditto B. P. ditto
Ex Gladiolus, 4 ditto B. P. ditto
Ex Clarendon, 1 ditto B. P. ditto
Ex Hollinside, 4 ditto B. P. ditto
Ex Graces, 20 ditto B. P. ditto
Ex Lord Raglan, 13 ditto B.P. ditto
Ex Lysmoyne, 8 ditto brandy
Ex City of Melbourne, 5 ditto ditto
Ex Tridon, 25 cases pale brandy
Ex Marion, 3 ditto ditto ditto
Ex Duncan Dunbar, 8 hogsheads ditto
Ex Canaan, 10 quarter-casks sherry
Ditto, 16 cases ditto
Ex Woolloomooloo, 64 casks Byass' ale
Ditto, 64 ditto ditto porter
Ex Redgauntlet, 100 ditto Dunbar's ale
Ditto, 100 ditto ditto porter
Ex Hollinside, 100 ditto Worthington and Robinson's pale ale
Ditto, 50 cases claret
Ditto, 30 baskets Seltzer water.
The auctioneers beg to direct the especial attention of grocers, wine and spirit merchants, publicans, and country buyers to this sale of well assorted groceries, and wines and spirits, which will afford storekeepers an excellent opportunity to replenish their stocks.
The whole of the lots must be disposed of to the highest bidder, as Mr. S. A. Joseph must give up possession of the stores in a few days.
Terms at sale.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1490121

SALES BY AUCTION

Portland Cement.

THIS DAY.

On account of whom it may concern.
Slightly damaged.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock,
20 barrels Portland cement.
Terms, cash.

Ironmongery.

THIS DAY.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock,
Horse nails
Glass lamp globes
Square and round point shovels
Iron bedsteads and stretchers
Galvanised iron down pipe
Three-bushel bags
Iron wire, assorted
Tinware, assorted
Cutlery, ditto
Iron and zinc buckets, &c.
Patent sheathing felt.
Terms at sale.

Patent Felt for Vessels and Roofing.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THIS DAY, the 29th September, at noon precisely,
5 frames of best Stockholm tar sheathing felt, each containing 250 double sheets
3 frames patent sheathing felt, each containing 10 rolls, of 50 sheets each
5 frames roofing felt, each containing 4 rolls of 25 yards each.
Terms at sale.

Cutlery.
To Ironmongers, Storekeepers, and others.

THIS DAY, 29th instant.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on above day, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of very superior cutlery, comprising pen-knives—1 to 4 blades, castrating ditto, pruning knives, best polished scissors, garden ditto, ladies' ditto, surgical ditto, tailors' ditto; best butchers' knives, 6 to 12 inches; superior razors, white and black handles; balance handle ivory table knives and forks; patent roller steels, ivory table ditto; round of beef knives, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, 29th instant.

Tinware.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of assorted tinware,
Tea and coffee pots, cullenders, dustpans, slop pails, lanthorns, round and oval bakers, flewed and hollowed basins, camp kettles, bush pots, tea canisters oil bottles, water cans, milk dishes, &c.
Terms at sale.

Kent Hops.

FRIDAY, 30th instant.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on the above day, at 11.
54 pockets Kent Hops.
Terms at sale.

Highly Important City Properties.
At the corner of Queen's-place, extending along George-street to St. John's Tavern, at the corner of George-street with Bridge-street, having a frontage to the former of 71 feet 6 inches.

To Merchants and others desirous to secure a first-rate business position.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have the pleasure to announce that they are instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of October, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of that block of land, with the four shops erected thereon, adjoining St. John's Tavern on the north side, and extending along George-street, to the corner of the next street, known as Queen's-place, which connects New Pitt-street with George-street.

This situation for business premises of the first respectability, is not to be surpassed, scarcely to be equalled in the city, being near to the Circular Quay and other principal wharves, to the Custom House, the Exchange, banks, and other public buildings. Charlotte-place commences directly in front of the property, and extends along Church-hill to Kent-street, having on the south the large open space on which the old church lately stood, thus securing to all buildings erected on the land now offered for sale the greatest prominence and publicity, and at the same time a pure and healthy atmosphere.

LOT 1. The corner of George-street and Queen's-place, having 54 feet to the latter, 23 feet 6 inches to George-street by a breadth at the back of 31 feet 6 inches.
LOT 2 adjoins lot 1, having 24 feet to George-street by a depth of 54 feet, a little more or less.
LOT 3 adjoins St. John's Tavern, having a frontage to George-street of 24 feet by a depth of 54 feet, a little more or less.
LOT 4 will comprise the whole of the buildings now on the ground, comprising four houses producing a weekly rental of £11 10s. on recently reduced rates, the tenants being subject to a short notice. The purchaser of this lot will have to remove the buildings in a limited time unless he should become the owner of the land.

The Auctioneers will first submit the whole in one block, because the return from the present buildings—£588 per annum—may be considered satisfactory to a purchaser content with a reasonable interest for his money, without erecting new buildings. Or it may happen that a wealthy capitalist would like to have two or more shops of large dimensions and modern design, more worthy of such a choice spot, and better calculated to produce a larger return for the money invested in the land.
Terms at sale.

Permanent City Property.

Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, the 6th of October next, at 11 o'clock,
Two handsome, substantial, and convenient houses, immediately adjoining the Boomerang Hotel in Riley-street.

Each house contains on the ground floor an entrance hall, front and back parlour, and a kitchen.

On the first floor a drawing-room in front, opening by means of French windows on to a neat iron balcony. On this floor are two good bedrooms.

On the second floor are two convenient attic rooms.

The buildings are of stone, with slated roofs; the fronts of cut stone. At the rear of each is an enclosed yard and out offices; water laid on; a reserved gateway to allow of an entrance to the rear of the premises from the street.

These houses were built by Mr. Crawford about seven years since, and are now in excellent repair.

They will be sold in one lot, and without reserve.
The usual Riley Estate title.
Terms at sale.

CITY PROPERTY, PITT-STREET SOUTH, between Liverpool and Goulburn streets. A most valuable and extensive BLOCK of LAND, upon which are erected NINE HOUSES, well and substantially built, in good repair, and respectably tenanted, immediately opposite the properties of Mrs. Ellard and Dr. Fullerton, together with a vacant space of ground, sufficient for the erection of three or four more houses.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 6th October, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of that valuable block of land containing 33 perches, more or less, having about 107 links frontage to Pitt-street, by a depth on the south side of about 201 links, and on the north side by a depth of about 190 links, being allotment No. 11 of section No 7 in the Government plan of the city, and upon which are erected THREE DWELLING-HOUSES and ONE SHOP, being Nos. 404, 406, 408, 410, fronting Pitt-street, with enclosed yards, out-offices, &c., &c.; and also, FIVE excellent BRICK-BUILT HOUSES, two stories high, at the rear of the above —the whole producing a rental of about £420 per annum.

Four of these houses were built about four years since under the superintendance of Mr. Robertson, architect, and no expense spared in their erection. There is a vacant portion of the ground sufficient for four others of the same dimensions.

☞ Every day tends to increase the value of landed property in the southern portion of George and Pitt streets, which must eventually become the most busy and business part of the city. A small outlay would suffice to convert the whole of these houses fronting Pitt-street into convenient business premises, which would materially increase the present rents derivable from them. They have always commanded respectable tenants, and, from their position, will continue to do so. The paving of the frontage to Pitt-street has just been completed in accordance with the Municipal Act.

Title, unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

Full particulars on application to the auctioneers. The whole will be submitted in one lot, or in portions to suit buyers.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, at 11 o'clock,
One live turtle, weighing 4 cwt.

Raw and Boiled Oil.

THIS DAY.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD well sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock,
150 drums raw oil
150 ditto boiled ditto
In five-gallon drums.
Terms at sale.

Fine Country-made Flour.

TO-MORROW, Friday.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock,
First lot to be offered,
Ten tons fine country-made flour.
Quality guaranteed.
Terms at sale.

Cheese, Jams, Pickles.
Ex Rachel and Redgauntlet.
Slightly damaged by sea water and breakage.
FRIDAY, 28th instant.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock,
8 cases Cheddar cheese
1 case 1 lb. jams
2 ditto W. I. pickles, also sound
13 tierces red herrings, in tins.
Terms, cash.

Fine Adelaide Flour.
To Millers, Bakers, Storekeepers, and others.
A small parcel of really superior Flour, Ground from Adelaide Wheat.

FRIDAY, 30th instant.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock,
10 tons very superior flour, the produce of Adelaide wheat.
Millers, bakers, and others interested, are requested to call at the City Mart, and inspect this first-rate sample.
For unreserved sale.
Terms at sale.

Gunny Bags
3-Bushel Bags
Salt Bags, &c.

FRIDAY, 28th instant.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Lord Raglan.

LC in diamond—
24 Bales Gunny Bags, each 250
3 Ditto 3-bushel Bags, each 300
1 Bale Salt Bags, each 400
1 Ditto Gunny Bags, each 400.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock,
29 bales bags, as above.
Terms, cash.

Oilmen's Stores.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Bostonian, Barnham, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

FRIDAY, 30th September.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock,
30 cases, each 2 dozen Feast's quart pickles
17 ditto, each 3 ditto ditto, pint ditto
7 ditto, each 2 ditto assorted fruits
5 ditto, each 2 ditto, ditto pie ditto
2 ditto, each 1 cwt. arrowroot, 14lb. tins
1 ditto each 56lbs. Coleman's starch.
Terms, cash.

Two Stone-built Houses at the corner of Liverpool and Bourke-streets, with a large plot of Building Land.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 6th of October, at 11 o'clock,
Lot 1. Two stone-built houses, each containing five rooms, with slated roofs, and enclosed yards, situated in Bourke-street, close to Liverpool-street, and numbered 223 and 225. Water laid on to each house.
These houses are strongly built of stone, have each two rooms on the ground floor, two on the first, and one on the attic.
Lot 2. Is a large corner allotment of land, having a frontage to Liverpool-street of 44 feet, and extending along Bourke-street to the buildings described above as Lot 1.
These premises are for sale in consequence of the owner proceeding to England immediately.
The occupants will allow intending purchasers to inspect the premises.
Title satisfactory.
A plan on view at the Mart.
Terms, cash.

POSTPONEMENT.—The undersigned beg to inform Merchants, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Storekeepers, and others, that, as TO-DAY and FRIDAY are observed as holidays by the Jews, the sales advertised by them for those days are postponed till TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, the 4th and 5th October.
W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers, &c.
Pitt and O'Connell streets.

Hunt's Genuine Port Wines.
☞ The Entire Cargo of the Kite, direct from Oporto.
Most Important
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotelkeepers, Country Buyers, and Shippers.

Unprecedented Auction Sale,
At Lamb's Wharf, Fort-street, on board the Vessel,
☞ On WEDNESDAY, 5th October.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Lamb, Parbury, and Co., to sell by auction, on board the Kite, at Lamb's Wharf, at 11 o'clock prompt, on WEDNESDAY, 5th October,
The entire cargo of that vessel, consisting of
Single Diamond,
pipes. hogsheads. quarter-casks.
10 40 450, Hunt's genuine port wine
Double Diamond,
10 30 350, ditto ditto.
Treble Diamond,
30 200, ditto ditto.
Quadruple Diamond,
20 100, ditto ditto.
60 cases, each 1 dozen, ditto ditto
40 ditto, ditto 2 ditto ditto ditto
30 ditto, ditto 3 ditto ditto ditto.
Also,
Ex Telegraph,
19 hogsheads West India rum, 30 o.p.
Ex Ferdinand Brumm,
250 cases champagne vineyard brandy.
Ex Glen Isla.
250 casks, each 4 dozen, Byass' ale.

Messrs. W. Dean and Co. beg to direct the attention of shippers to the adjoining colonies, buyers of wines for home consumption, and all interested in the wine and spirit trade, to this highly important sale. The cargo comes direct from Oporto, and consists of Hunt's genuine port wines of the finest quality, and is without exception the most choice and extensive selection of port wines ever imported to these colonies. The Kite was detained for a considerable time at Oporto, owing to the great difficulty experienced in procuring wines of a first-class description, notwithstanding that orders for the cargo had been forwarded some time previous to her arrival there, and at the time of her departure the market was almost bare, and there were no really choice wines obtainable. Messrs. W. D. and Co. would also remark that, with the exception of this cargo, there is scarcely a parcel of genuine first-class port in the colony. The sale is positively unreserved, and under these circumstances the Auctioneers trust that it will meet with the attention it deserves.
Terms, liberal.

Preliminary.

Extensive Sale of Boots and Shoes.
One hundred and eighty trunks of the celebrated manufacture of Messrs. Poole and Co.

MONDAY, 3rd October.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 3rd October, at 11 o'clock,
180 trunks Poole and Co.'s boots and shoes.
Now landing, ex Damascus.
Superior light summer goods.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

Preliminary Notice.
The Entire Cargo of the Excelsior,
Just arrived from Hobart Town.
50,000 feet Timber
10,000 Palings
150,000 Shingles.
For Sale by Auction, on the Flour Company's Wharf, on TUESDAY, 4th October.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Flour Company's Wharf, on TUESDAY, 4th October, at half-past 2 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the Excelsior, from Hobart Town.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

Important to Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Painters, and others.

The principal portion of the Cargo of the Forest Queen, from Leith.
Paving Stones. Whiting
Baltic batten Flooring Boards, 6½ x 1½
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, 6½ x ⅞
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, 6½ by ½
Baltic Batten Boards, 6½ x ⅞
Baltic Battens, 6½ x 2½
For Sale by auction on Russell's Wharf, foot of Margaret-street, on TUESDAY, 4th October,

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the Importers to sell by auction, on Russell's Wharf, on TUESDAY, 4th October, at half-past 2 o'clock,
The principal part of the cargo of the Forest Queen, as above.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary.

The fine British-built schooner
Jeannie Dove.
For Sale by Auction, on THURSDAY, 6th October.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 6th October, at 12 o'clock,
The fine British-built schooner Jeannie Dove, built at Greenock, of British oak, copper-fastened.
Full particulars in future advertisement.
Inventory in course of preparation.

Mauritius Sugars.
The Balance of the Cargo of the Wild Wave, from the Mauritius.

For Auction Sale on TUESDAY, 4th October.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 4th October, at 11 o'clock,
The balance of the cargo of the Wild Wave, from the Mauritius, comprising
HB No. 1.— 60 bags Gaite fine white sparkling crystals
G&C No. 2.—152 bags Rosalie fine brown ration
4.—213 ditto California light counter
5.—134 ditto Rosalie light brown counter
9.—120 ditto Basin fine white crystals
10.—360 ditto Gaite large white crystals, very fine
12.— 60 ditto Rivière Noire large grain light sparkling counter.
The above being the balance of the Wild Wave's cargo, will positively be sold to close the shipment.
Terms at sale.

Oilmen's Stores and Groceries.

Ex Ferdinand Brumm, Caldera, and other vessels.

Extensive Unreserved Sale,
On TUESDAY, 4th October.

To Grocers, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 4th October, at 11 o'clock,
The undermentioned parcels of oilmen's stores, &c., without the slightest reserve, viz.,
300 boxes Neva stearine candles
50 cases Hill and Ledger's assorted pint pickles
25 ditto ditto bottled fruits
15 ditto ditto pint salad oil
15 ditto ditto ½ pint ditto ditto
10 ditto ditto pints castor oil
15 ditto ditto ½ ditto ditto ditto
20 ditto ditto 1 lb. tins assorted jams
25 ditto ditto quarts crown table vinegar
10 ditto ditto ½ pints assorted sauces
5 ditto ditto mushroom ketchup
20 ditto ditto red herrings, in tins
30 ditto Compton, Brothers, 1 lb. salmon
10 ditto ditto 2 lb. ditto
20 ditto oysters
30 ditto prime smoked middle bacon
25 ditto ditto North Wilts cheese
10 ditto Barry and Co.'s chicory
15 ditto ditto mustard, in tins
5 ditto cervilato
10 casks tapioca
5 cases maccaroni
5 ditto vermicelli
2 ditto W. I. arrowroot, in tins
5 casks bleached ginger
12 cases german sausages (genuine)
2 ditto dried Dutch sausages, &c.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Drab Mole Trousers
Ditto Hairpins, in boxes.
On account of whom it may concern.
To Outfitters, Drapers, Haberdashers, and others.

THIS DAY, Thursday, September 29th,

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, Thursday, 29th, at 12 o'clock,
JA&Co. in diamond with PB&J outside,
Ex Damascus, ——, master, from London,
180—One case, 150 gross hairpins, in boxes
123—One case, 150 pairs boys' and youths' mole trousers.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Drab Shell Hats.
On account of whom it may concern.
THIS DAY, September 29th.

To Hatters, Drapers, Outfitters, and others.

MR. CHALES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his New Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, September 29th, at 12 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
DM in diamond—4 349, 350, 352, 353, 356, 369—
6 cases gentlemen's drab shell hats, raglans, each containing 48.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Real Cabbage Tree Hats.

THIS DAY, September 29th.
To Hatters, Drapers, Outfitters, Dealers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his New Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, September 29th, at 12 o'clock,
150 fine cabbagetree hats, trimmed.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale of New Drapery.
THIS DAY and FRIDAY, September 29th and 30th.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Outfitters, Hatters, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his New Rooms, Wynyard-street, on the above days, at 11 o'clock each day,
A choice shipment of new drapery, superior ready-made clothing, &c., &c., now landing ex John Banks and Damascus, comprising
Printed organdie muslin dresses
5-4 light ground prints
Rough brown and dressed hollands
Toilet covers, curtain nets
French barege, plain and flounced
Ginghams, mohairs, de laines
Medium shirtings, cotton unions
8-4 union damasks, parasols
Kid gloves, sewed muslins, artificial flowers
Bonnet ribbons, 24 inch black glacé
Sarsnets, persians, silk serge
Saxony flannels, merino vests
Underclothing, straw hats, spun bands
I. R. braces, white cotton hose
Men's pongee sacs and vests
Ditto light tweed sacks
Lawn and linen sacs
Ditto fancy doe and black coats
Ditto dowlas fishing coats
Boys' and youths' black and coloured alpaca sacs
Ditto ditto tweed and doe ditto
Men's black cloth and fancy doe vests
Ditto summer tweed alpaca and lawn ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Fancy black and coloured doe trousers
Ditto shepherd's check ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Men's, boys', and youths' mole trousers
Ditto, ditto, ditto, drill ditto
Men's and boys' white and regatta shirts, W. and B.
Ditto ditto Scotch twill ditto
Men's, boys', and youths' military cloth caps
Black Paris and drab shell hats
Merino, felt, and panama ditto
Men's cabbage tree hats, genuine
Light summer tweeds and doeskins
Brown and white drills
Turkey red pockets, &c.
Terms at sale.

New Goods, now landing from the Damascus and Blue Jacket.
To Drapers, Warehousemen, Storekeepers, and the Trade.

THIS DAY, 29th,
FRIDAY, 30th,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
111 packages new and seasonable goods, now landing from the Damascus and Blue Jacket.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 30th September.

Final Clearing-out Sale.

CHATTO and HUGHES will sell by auction, at their Old Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on FRIDAY, 30th September, at 11 o'clock,
A large quantity of sundries
Fixtures, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, 5th October, 1859.

Opening Sale of Boots and Shoes, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, George-street.
To Boot and Shoe Makers
To Storekeepers and others.
Spring and Summer Shipment of Seasonable Goods.
Ex Woolloomooloo.
WB in diamond—98 Trunks Boots and Shoes.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the consignees to sell by auction, at their New Rooms, the Treasury Auction Rooms, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th October, at 11 o'clock,
98 trunks new goods, just landed, ex Woolloomooloo, viz.—
Ladies' coloured cashmere boots
Ladies' black cashmere boots
Children's boots
Ladies' black and coloured boots, black bottoms
Ladies' elastic boots
Ladies' black cashmere boots, M. heels
Patent slippers
Patent seal slippers
Patent calf slippers, seamless
Men's H. b R. bluchers
Men's blucher boots
Boys' and youths' blucher boots, H. B.
Light blucher boots
Gents' best side spring boots
Gents' best calf wellingtons
Prince George boots
Men's slippers
Patent strap shoes.
The above seasonable lot of goods are just landed in splendid condition, and were purchased at home expressly for this market, and will be sold without any reserve.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 7th October.

Opening Sale of General Merchandise.
At the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 7th October.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell, at their New Rooms, the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 7th October,
A large shipment of general merchandise, consisting of
Corn mills
Corn shellers
Vegetable cutters
Fan mills
Stone trucks
Hay rakes
Boys' axes
Hammers, assorted
Scales
Coffee mills
Rain water pipes, assorted sizes
Galvanised iron buckets
Ditto ditto shovels
Ditto ditto files
Boat oars, 14 feet and 20 feet
Nests of baskets
Pails, small
Well buckets
Barrows, small
No. 16 whipcord
Venetian blinds, assorted sizes, &c., &c.
The above are a few of the articles in this shipment. They are well suited for the wants of the market. The goods will be open for inspection on SATURDAY. The shipment must all be sold to the highest bidder.
Terms liberal, at sale.

Opening Sale of General Merchandise.

At the Treasury Auction Rooms.
FRIDAY, 7th October.

Ale, in quarts and pints
Porter, ditto ditto
Sago
Hops
Port
Sherry.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 7th October, at 11 o'clock,
93 casks, each 4 dozen, ale, quarts
94 ditto, each 3 dozen, ditto, ditto
7 ditto, each 3 dozen, stout, quarts
8 ditto, each 6 dozen, ditto, pints
11 ditto, each 5 dozen, ditto, ditto
Total, 688 dozen.
10 pockets hops
10 cwt. pearl sago
10 quarter-casks pale sherry
4 hogsheads ditto
11 quarter-casks port
1 pipe ditto
5 hogsheads ditto
15 hogsheads brandy.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 10th October.

Opening Sale of Stationery at the "Treasury Auction Rooms."

Grocers' Paper
Drapers' Paper
Stationery, &c.
☞ One hundred and thirty-three packages.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, 10th October, at 11 o'clock,
Several large importations of general stationery, consisting of
65 bales, containing—
Brown paper, 45 lb. and 60 lb., 24 x 38
Ditto ditto, 50 lb. and 70 lb., 30 x 40
Ditto ditto, 60 lb. and 105 lb., 31 x 46
Ditto ditto, 120 lb. and 110 lb., 36 x 48
Ditto ditto, 110 lb. and 120 lb., 34 x 46
Ditto ditto, 100 lb. and 190 lb., 40 x 50
Ditto ditto, glazed, 200 lb., 40 x 50
Superfine tea, pott, 7 lb.
Superfine ditto ditto, 8 lbs. and 9 lbs.
200 reams—
Superfine cream laid news, 70 lbs., 36 x 50
Ditto ditto, ditto, 47 x 52
Ditto ditto ditto, 53 x 54.
25 cases, containing
Blue wove foolscap, 12 lbs , 13 lbs., 14 lbs.
Blue wove double ditto, 27 lbs.
Cream laid ditto, 12 lbs., 13 lbs., 14 lbs.
Yellow wove ditto, ditto
Bank post, 16 lbs. and 18 lbs.
Bank note, 8 vo.
Cream laid fine, 8vo, 14 lbs.
Blue laid medium flat
Blue wove foolscap, faint 2 lines
Blue laid ditto, Irish and red
Superfine laid royal
Drawing paper, assorted sizes
Foolscap copying paper
Blue demy, 18, 20
Double crown
Bristol boards
Rainbow double demy
Superfine commercial cards, small, large, double small, D. D. small
Best parchment, 18 x 24 and 18 x 27
Pink blotting, white ditto
Fine white double crown tissue, tinted ditto
18 casks assorted inks
10 casks school slates, assorted
5 cases copybooks.
ACCOUNT BOOKS
Double ledgers, 3, 4, 5, and 6 quires
Journals, ditto ditto
Cashbooks, ditto ditto
Foolscap blue faint journals.
Church Services
Bibles, Common Prayer, &c., &c.
C. and H. would call the attention of the "trade" to this large and unreserved sale of stationery. The invoices contain many things not stated in the advertisement.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

To the Public
The Trade
Students, &c.
Books in all the Departments of Literature.

CHATTO and HUGHES have been instructed to sell, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on an early day,
A shipment of valuable books, now landing ex Damascus. They will comprise

History	Poetry
Astronomy	Fiction
Divinity	Education
Medicine	Philosophy
Architecture	Mineralogy
Drawing	Law
Biography	Painting
Geology	Music
Surgery	Travels.

The books in each department will be found varied and useful, being the first of a series of regular sales which will be held by us periodically every two months.
Catalogues are now in preparation.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL to the NEW AUCTION ROOMS, situated on the ground recently occupied by the old Treasury, George-street. CHATTO and HUGHES have the pleasure to inform their numerous friends and the public generally, that they will, during the present week, remove from the premises now occupied by them, and where they have carried on the business of auctioneers and agents for the last six years, to those newly-erected and commodious stores recently completed, on the site of the Old Treasury, in George-street, two doors north of Margaret-street, and from the very extended accommodation afforded by, and the central position of the TREASURY AUCTION ROOMS, CHATTO and HUGHES will be able to offer much greater facilities for properly conducting the business entrusted to them than they were able to do in the old premises. 400, George-street, 5th September.

LUDDENHAM ESTATE. — Lithographs, showing the sub-division of the above, can be obtained on application to Mr. BORTON, superintendent on the estate, or to the undersigned.
Day of sale, MONDAY, 31st October,
At Beatson's Commercial Hotel, Penrith.
R. P. RICHARDSON, Bank-buildings, George-street.

No reserve.
To Brickmakers, Woodmen, and others.
Firewood.

R. P. RICHARDSON will sell by public auction, on the Ashfield Park Estate, a few yards from the railway station, on SATURDAY NEXT, 1st October, at half-past 2 o'clock,
About 600 loads of firewood, including a quantity of billet wood.
In twelve lots, to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

By order of the Mortgagee.
TOWN OF PARRAMATTA.

Extensive Piece of Land, containing upwards of half-an-acre, situate at the corner of Macquarie and O'Connell streets, with brick-built Cottage and other premises.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 3rd October, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable block of land, in the town of Parramatta, containing upwards of half-an-acre, with extensive frontages to MACQUARIE and O'CONNELL STREETS, on which is erected a capital brick-built cottage residence, containing six rooms, with detached kitchen, bakehouse, granary, &c.; yard, garden ground, well of water at the rear.
☞ This property, which is well known as being the late business premises of Mr. W. H. Bennett, is immediately in the centre of the town, in a good position.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Positive and Unreserved Sale.
By order of the Mortgagee.
OLD SOUTH HEAD ROAD.
SHOP AND PREMISES, a few yards beyond Crown-street.
RILEY-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
TWO STONE-BUILT HOUSES, Nos. 7 and 9, Riley-street.

Title, unquestionable—for particulars of which apply to Messrs. Robberds and Benbow, solicitors, Elizabeth-street.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 3rd October, at 11 o'clock,
All that PIECE OF LAND bounded on the north-east by the south-west side of the SOUTH HEAD ROAD, commencing at the east corner of an allotment purchased by William Hunter, at a point 45 feet from the east side of Crown-street, bearing east 23 feet to an allotment purchased by William Lynch, on the south-east by that allotment bearing south 50 feet, on the south-west by a line 23 feet, and on the north-west by a line of 50 feet to the point of commencement, being part of the original lot 4, and also part of Donaldson's grant of 25 acres; together with the premises erected thereon, consisting of shops and dwelling-houses.
Also, all that piece of land being part of block F 23 of the Riley Estate, known as the Woolloomooloo Estate; also part of a larger portion of land, purchased by William Lynch, the remaining portion whereof has been sold by him to Charles Shaw, bounded on the east by Riley-street, commencing at a point on the west side thereof, distant 87 feet 7 inches, southerly, from the north point of the block No. F 23, 19 feet 7 inches; on the south by a line 55½ feet, on the west by a line 22 feet 1½ inch, dividing it from Government land; and on the north by a line 46 feet to the point of commencement; together with the dwelling-houses erected thereon.
Full particulars in a future advertisement.

WITHOUT RESERVE.
CROWN-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
Capital two-story stone-built house, No. 133, CROWN-STREET, between Liverpool and Stanley streets; also STONE-BUILT HOUSE, No. 14, in the lane at the rear.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 10th October, at 11 o'clock for half-past prompt,
All that parcel of land in block B 9 of the Riley Estate, Woolloomooloo, bounded on the east by Crown-street, commencing at a point on the west side thereof, distant 242½ feet southerly from its intersection with the south side of Stanley-street, and bearing south 12½ feet, extending to a lane 16 feet wide, to which it also has a frontage of 12½ feet, on which the following premises are erected :—
No. 133, CROWN-STREET.
A comfortable two-story dwelling-house, built of stone with slate roof, containing four rooms, with neat balcony in front, kitchen, yard, &c.
No. 14, IN THE LANE.
At the rear a two-story house, built of stone, containing four rooms with yard, &c.
WATER LAID ON.
☞ The above are for positive unreserved sale, and will be found well worthy of attention. They are in a good elevated position in Crown-street, most conveniently situated, and the house fronting that street; is in capital order, and fitted with cupboards and other conveniences of a comfortable and respectable residence.
Terms liberal.

PARRAMATTA ROAD.
25 Acres of Land on Hacking Creek, fronting the above Road, about half a mile from
HASLAM'S CREEK RAILWAY STATION,
adjoining Mr. Belcher's property.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 10th October,
All that piece of land containing 25 acres, situated on the Parramatta Road, being portion of Dunstan's 100 acres, about half a mile from the new Railway Station at Haslam's Creek.
☞ This piece of land is in a good position, about twelve miles from Sydney and half a mile from a railway station, with a frontage of about five chains to the Parramatta Road.
It is well watered, Hacking Creek passing through it.
For a small farm and dairy, or for a paddock for cattle for the Sydney market, it is in every respect admirably adapted.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

☞ For Sale, on SATURDAY, the 1st of October, at 11 o'clock.

*** Removed from Balmain, for the convenience of Purchasers.
Superior Household Furniture
Pianoforte, in rosewood
Ditto, in Mahogany, Square
Alabaster Ornaments under Glass Shades
The Graces, Cupid and Psyche
Engravings, Moderator Lamps
An Elegant Suite of Curtains and Cornices
Rich velvet pile carpet, 20 x 16
Suite of drawing-room furniture
Sideboard Dining-room Chairs
Wardrobe, Chests of Drawers, Pier Glasses
Bedroom Furniture, &c., &c.
☞ Parties Furnishing should attend the Sale of the above.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from J. Warner, Esq., who is about retiring into the interior, to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on SATURDAY, the 1st October, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his surplus household furniture and effects too good for removal to the interior.
Terms, cash.

Household Furniture and Effects.
At Snail's Bay, Balmain.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from the Rev. Mr. Arnold to sell by auction, at that gentleman's residence, Snail's Bay, Balmain, on TUESDAY, October 4th, at 11 o'clock,
All the household furniture and effects, comprising
Mahogany hair-seated chairs
Telescope dining table, cheffonier
Rosewood loo table; easy chairs, covered in leather
Hair-seated sofa, mahogany sideboard
Lady's work table, rocking chairs
Pair globes, book shelves
Carpet and rugs, fenders and fireirons
Iron bedsteads and bedding, complete
Marble slab and other washstands
Toilet tables and glasses, chests drawers
Cane-seated chairs, towel horses
Kitchen furniture and utensils
American cooking stove, and other effects.
Terms, cash.

Ground Mimosa Bark.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 29th September, at 12 o'clock precisely,
25 bags ground Mimosa bark.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, Horns, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 29th September, at 11 o'clock precisely,
19 bales wool
36 casks tallow
2117 sheepskins
659 hides
Horns, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

That very beautiful property, and commodious Family Residence, ENGEHURST, occupying an elevated position on THE GLENMORE ROAD, commanding a delightful view of the Harbour; adjoining ORMONDE HALL, and surrounded by those splendid properties, DEEPDENE, the residence of W. G. M'Carthy, Esq.; FLINTON, occupied by W. Deane, Esq., and BRADLEY and DUXFORD, belonging to Messrs. Broughton and Gurner.
Title, unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 12th October,
That delightful family residence EUGEHURST HOUSE and GROUNDS.
THE HOUSE is built of stone throughout, principally nine inch courses of masonry, of the very best work and materials. It contains front and back verandahs, and fourteen apartments, with double range of cellars in the basement, flagged and ceiled. Attached to the house at the rear is the range of stabling, and servants' offices; the former fronting the stable yard, which is enclosed by a high stone wall, and the latter the back court. It contains three-stall stable, and large double carriage house, with loft over all; a large laundry and servant's room, with other servants' apartments over. The buildings are of a most substantial character, and could not be erected at the present time for several thousand pounds. THE DRAINAGE IS PERFECT.
THE GROUNDS occupy an area of UPWARDS OF 3½ ACRES, with extensive frontage to the Glenmore Road. They are planted throughout with a GOOD CARRIAGE DRIVE, leading up to the house, and BEAUTIFUL LAWN in front. There is also another entrance to the property by a street leading into the South Head Road, opposite the Victoria Barracks.
☞ This property is now in the market for bona fide sale; MORT and CO. would therefore solicit an inspection of it by parties who may be on the look out for a FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENCE.
Although distant very little more than a QUARTER of a MILE from the CITY BOUNDARY, still, from its position, and being surrounded by very choice properties, most of which are inhabited by the proprietors, Engehurst enjoys all the SECLUSION of the COUNTRY, with the facilities of constant and easy access with the business portions of the metropolis. There is a LOVELY VIEW of the HARBOUR from the house; and, altogether, it is one of the most beautiful spots in the neighbourhood of the city.
*** Parties wishing to view the property are requested to apply for cards to MORT and CO., the Rooms, Pitt street.
PLAN on view at the Rooms.

Congou and Hysonskin.
Damaged by sea water.
Ex Bell Rock, from Hongkong.
On account of whom it may concern.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, next FRIDAY, the 30th September, at 11 o'clock,
H & C in diamond,
No. 1—96 half-chests congou
2—146 ditto ditto ditto
A N M and Co.
1—19 half-chests hysonskin
2—17 ditto ditto ditto
3— 9 ditto ditto ditto
4—17 chests ditto
5—12 ditto ditto ditto.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Brown's Patent Furniture.

44 Packages, ex Klawitta.
To Furniture Dealers, Parties Furnishing, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importers, Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on an early day next week.
44 packages of the above, consisting of dining-room, drawing-room, and bedroom furniture, of a very superior and substantial description, fitted with the patent joints, which renders it so suitable for the country.
Full particulars in a future issue.

Prime Fat Cattle.

MR. THOMAS ARGENT has received instructions from Enoch Cobcroft, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Homebush Sale Yards, on FRIDAY, September 30th, at 11 o'clock,
175 first-class cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers, Butchers, Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from R. Skuthorp, Esq., to sell, at his Yard, Western Road, THIS DAY, the 29th of September, at 12 o'clock,
200 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Preliminary Notice.

MR. JAMES T. RYAN begs to notify that he has been instructed by P. G. King, Esq., to offer for sale by auction, at Penrith, on an early day in November next,
A number of allotments of land in the extension of the town of Penrith, contiguous to the railway terminus, on the south and north side of Henry-street East.
A map is in preparation, and further notice of the time of sale will be given when completed.

Campbelltown.
Springing Cows and Heifers for Sale.

On SATURDAY next, October 1st.

MR. JOHN SHEA will sell by auction, at the Railway Yards, Campbelltown, on SATURDAY next, October 1st,
30 head of first-rate springing cows and heifers, and a few head of horses.
Terms, cash.
Sale at half-past 12 o'clock.

GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER.
Great and Important Sale of FREEHOLD PROPERTY, 1600 ACRES OF SUPERIOR LAND, in the parish of Great Marlow, county of Clarence, within one mile of the flourishing town of Grafton.

THOMAS BAWDEN has received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, Grafton, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th October next, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Lots 1 to 28—Being 28 farms, as per plan, as lately surveyed, of from 40 to 80 acres each, and forming the whole of that valuable freehold property, extending from the Clarence River on the east to Alumny Creek on the west, and bounded on the south by the suburban blocks of the town of North Grafton; and on the north by farms sold, as per Government plan, and now occupied and under cultivation.
Eight of these very valuable farms have deep water frontage to the Clarence River, ten have frontage to Alumny Creek, the remaining ten being intervening lots.
The above unrivalled property is situated in a populous neighbourhood, and consists of that unequalled soil peculiar to Clarence River, viz.:—rich cedar brush and alluvial flats, but of a far superior description to any hitherto sold in small farms, being in fact the very gem of the Clarence both as to quality and position. Little need be said by the auctioneer upon the latter point further than to remind persons at a distance that Grafton is the terminus of the Main Road from New England and the rich gold fields of Timbarra, Fairfield, and Tooloom.
This unprecedented and very important sale will afford a most excellent opportunity to farmers, capitalists, speculators, and newly-arrived colonists who are desirous of securing really good farms and at the same time first-rate investments.
The auctioneer in conclusion would merely state that this property is situated in the midst of—and is in fact the key to—a populous and rising district—the most flourishing in New South Wales—the capabilities of which are only now being developed, not only in its mineral wealth in the shape of gold, silver, copper, and coal mines, but in the more called for necessaries of life, viz.—wheat, sugar, cotton, &c., &c. The whole of which have been grown successfully adjacent to this property. A sample of the cotton sent to Manchester brought the second price in the market.
The Sugarcane Plantation of Mons. Adam is distant only one mile from the centre of the above land, and the Sorghum Plantation of Dr. Gunst and the Experimental Sugar Association about the same distance.

Terms:—25 per cent cash deposit; residue approved bills, bearing interest at 6, 9, and 12 months; or arrangement might be made for longer periods.
Plans and further particulars may be obtained upon application to the Auctioneer.
Plans may also be seen at Messrs. Kirchner and Co.'s Office, Sydney; the MERCURY Office, Maitland; Messrs. Davies and Horton's Stores, Timbarra; Messrs. Bawden and Black's Stores, Macleod's Creek and Tooloom diggings; and at the Post Office, Casino.

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TARAGO.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

SEPTEMBER 26TH.—On Saturday last, a public meeting was held at this place, to take into consideration the practicability of raising funds for the erection of a suitable building at Jemetagawallowby, in which to assemble for divine service. As chairman of the local school board, and clergyman of the district, the Rev. R. Leigh took the chair. It was then moved by Mr. E. Gore, seconded by Mr. S. Cutmore, (1.) That, in the opinion of this meeting, there is a necessity for a building that shall serve as a church and school for the neighbourhood." Before putting the resolution a long discussion took place, occasioned by Mr. Lockard, of Trenthan Park, and Mr. Simpson, of Inveralochy, urging the desirability of the building being erected, and on a site much nearer Inveralochy than Jemetagawallowby, Tarago; and the former gentleman moved an amendment to that effect, seconded by Mr. Simpson, which being put to the meeting, three hands only were held up in favour of it. The original motion was, therefore, declared to be carried. Mr. E. Gore next moved, seconded by Mr. E. R. Cropper—(2.) "That steps be immediately taken to carry out the object of the meeting, the following persons to form a committee for that purpose, viz.—Messrs. E. R. Cropper, S. P. Cutmore, E. B. Rayner, J. Lockard, J. Wood; Secretary, Rev. R. Leigh; Treasurer, Mr. E. Gore." The chair being vacated by the Rev. R. Leigh, and taken by Mr. E. Gore, it was duly moved, seconded, and carried unanimously, "That the thanks of this meeting are justly due to the Rev. R. Leigh for his solicitude in originating the effort to obtain a place of Divine worship so especially needed in this locality, and his indomitable perseverance and zeal in endeavouring to accomplish the same." The Rev. R. Leigh returned thanks. A subscription list was then presented to the meeting, when contributions to the amount of £60 were obtained, since which £45 has been added from Dr. Cropper, J.P., making his and Mrs. Cropper's subscription £50, and the whole sum £105. The building intended to be constructed will either be of stone or brick work. After an expressive exhortation, suitable to the occasion, the meeting broke up.

On the same day an examination of the children in the Tarago preparatory school took place, in presence of a number of their parents and the friends and patrons of the institution. Considering the tender years of the pupils and the short time most of them had been at school, they acquitted themselves satisfactorily in reading, writing, and spelling. Grace having been said, and a hymn of praise sung by the young people, an ample supply of rich cakes, sandwiches, and tea, generously provided by the ladies, was served up and heartily enjoyed. The pupils were then set free to their playground to amuse themselves with harmless sports. The weather being very fine, the affair passed off most auspiciously.

A VISIT TO THE SOUTHERN GOLD FIELDS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

No. IV.

WE will now return to the crown of the great reef, and take a concise review of the operations carried on upon the northern slopes of the hill. The descents are steep, and the reef, true to its northerly course, makes directly for the valley. The first claim we notice on the crest of the range is that of Thomas Jenkins and Co., sixty feet, purchased from Don Francisca Carreas for £1800. The character of the lode continues the same as that already described in the claim of Baker and Company. The surface reef was rich, but after the decomposition ceased it became less productive, and, at a depth of 112 feet, they are working through a vein of barren white quartz, the depth of which is at present undetermined. This claim has already produced over £4000 worth of gold, and the proprietors have about 150 tons of quartz raised, a part of which, it is expected, will yield five ounces per ton, and the remainder something less. The width of the reef continues to range from three to four feet, and it is probable that it will become narrower but more valuable a few feet lower down.

The succeeding claim is that of Edwards, Brothers, about twenty-five feet, exchanged for a half interest in the Victoria Crushing Mill; the reef contracts in this claim and narrows to from seven to ten inches; it was payable at the surface, but as it descended it became less rich; the yield was at the rate of three and a half ounces, and they have about forty tons ready for the mills, which are expected to turn out four ounces per ton.

Ainsworth and Co., thirty feet, are next on the reef, which continues narrow and irregular in its descent, varying in width from twelve to six inches; the surface quartz was very productive, decreasing downwards, and the claim is still yielding payable quartz.

We now arrive at the third claim of Mr. William Williams, who has had the honour of giving a name both to the hill and the neighbouring valley. He owns fifty feet on the reef at this spot. The lode now expands to from two to three feet in width; like the preceding claims, the surface was rich in gold, obtained both from the decomposed mundic by washing and from the quartz by crushing; as it descended, the yield became less, and at 100 feet the dreaded white reef is making its appearance, holding out a gloomy prospect of much work and little pay. Two men realised over £300 beyond their expenditure in this claim by two months' labour. About 150 tons have been crushed and roasted.

The next three claims something less than 100 feet, have been purchased by Thomas Jenkins, and Company, at a cost of £2800, after quartz to the value of several thousand pounds had been raised by the former owners. The width of the reef was irregular, ranging from three feet to nine inches, and the yield decreased from nine or ten ounces under the gross, to three ounces, when it entered the modern granites, at the respective depths of 110 and 130 feet. They are, like their neighbours, working through the barren reef, with symptoms of an improvement coming in on the western wall, and strong in their hopes of the future.

We now have arrived at the original prospecting claim first granted to the discoverers of the reef, Thomas Williams and his mates, who were conducted to the source by the rich surfacing on the slopes, and enticed to break up the reef in their pursuit of the gold found in cavities of the quartz mingled with the earths and oxides. They washed out a part of the gold and sold the claim, with the quartz they had raised, for £1200, to Messrs. Coneras and Ryan. This quartz alone subsequently yielded £5000 worth of gold when crushing mills became established. The upper portion of this extensive claim has been subdivided, and has passed through several hands, but Don F. Coneras, or Mr. Don, as he is called by his old mates, still retains his property in the lower sixty feet; the yield has been very rich, but, like all the rest, most valuable at the surface; the auriferous character of the lode decreasing with the descent, while in places the reef expanded to the width of four or five feet. At a depth of seventy-five feet the miners fell in with the hateful white reef, and now at 105 feet they have hopes of being nearly through it, the vein contracting from three feet to ten or twelve inches. Blue quartz appears on the western wall—a bare streak at first, but gradually swelling into the lode, the sulphurets and arsenates become more abundant, streaking the quartz like the fat and lean in Wiltshire bacon; and as the mundic reef cuts out the white block, the prospects of the miners brighten. A recent crushing has averaged three ounces.

We now pass to the claim of Rutter and Company, sixty feet, who, at a depth of 145 feet, have passed through fourteen feet of the white reef, and are now again on payable quartz. A mass of black schist here splits the vein, and the walls become irregular; in some spots nearly closing the fissure. The quartz from this claim has produced about five ounces of gold per ton; and a large pile at the shaft mouth awaits the operations of the crusher.

The last we will notice is the claim of Robertson and Co., sixty feet; the surface reef here was replaced by the granite elvan, but at sixty-five feet a vein was opened which has produced about thirty tons of quartz, not yet sent to the mill, which are estimated to contain from three to four ounces to the ton.

For 1500 feet lower down the slope claims have been taken up, and a line of shafts have been sunk to depths varying from 30 to 130 feet, with no success. A chronicle of the labours of the miners further on the line of the reef would be but a story of delusive veins which only appeared to run out, of unrequited labour, of privations, of hope deferred, until many a poor fellow, after eighteen months of persevering toil, finds himself pennyless, physically exhausted, and nearly heartbroken. If the general body of miners on the reef had the power to assess the claimholders to the extent necessary to make such examinations as would conduce to the general advantage of all those interested in the reef, how much labour that has proved unprofitable would have been saved. For one heart that rejoices on a gold-field, there are a hundred crushed and broken.

> "The smiling there, like light on graves,
> Has rank cold hearts beneath it."

Here closes the details relative to the great reef of the Adelong, and those who have had the patience to wade through them will be able to form some estimate of the enormous expenditure of labour and material by which the gold already obtained has been procured, allowing that 750 men have been employed on and in connection with the reef since June, 1857, and that 60,000 ounces of gold are the result of their labours. This valued at £3 10s. an ounce would give £210,000. From that has to be deducted £14,500 for crushing, machinery, and quicksilver, &c.; and £20,000 for powder, tools, and cartage, which would leave just two pounds a-week for each man for the entire period. But then comes the distribution. Fortune has been unequal in her favours, and the number of blanks bear no proportion to the prizes—they are fearful to contemplate.

This fact is suggestive of the most gloomy reflections; it becomes a serious question, how far a new country is really advanced by such an expenditure of its chief resource, its labour, of which we have yet no surplus. A few individuals have improved their position, but they bear no proportion to the number who this day find themselves in a much worse condition than when they came into the district two long years since. The wilderness is unbroken; no lands have been cleared; no happy, smiling, homesteads have risen in the forest, and the country has derived no permanent advantage from the labours of these men, as they have eaten and drank the value of all that they have produced. A few publicans have been enriched, and, through through them the public revenues have been benefited, but better that the one should continue to eat the bread of honest labour, and that the other should be in a less prosperous condition, than that we should waste the real wealth of our people in the vain pursuit of a shadow. Follow these reflections out, and then turn to the gold-producing regions of the earth—learn from history what they have been, and see what they are.

AUSTRALIAN EXPLORATION.—By our latest files of South Australian papers, we perceive that another exploring expedition was about to start under the leadership of Mr. Tolmer, and that the Government, having furnished the expedition with stores, was about to despatch a vessel round to the north-east coast in anticipation of its arrival there. The energy and endurance displayed by Australian explorers is worthy of all praise; but it has been a matter of surprise to us that they have not paid more attention to adapting their stores and equipments to the arid nature of the regions which they desire to traverse. Mr. Galton, secretary of the Royal Geographical Society of London, has devoted considerable time and labour to this subject; and the result has been embodied in a very interesting paper read before the society, and published in their Proceedings for June, 1858. As it is probable that an expedition from our colony will attempt to solve the great geographical problem—to find the centre of Australia—we will give an outline of the plan which Mr. Galton proposes. If we suppose an exploring expedition encamped on the edge of the desert, it is evident that it could, under ordinary methods, advance only to half the distance which men or horses would be able to travel; for it would always have to reserve sufficient food and strength to return the same distance. "It would, therefore," Mr. Galton observes, "be a real advantage to persons who found themselves on the borders of unknown regions in arid countries, whether they were cattle owners straitened for fresh pasture-land, or miners seeking for new fields of mineral wealth, as well as to the leaders of the expeditions, who found themselves stopped by drought, if any satisfactory method could be devised by means of which the radius of exploratory trips might be largely increased; and the object of the present paper is to show that it is really feasible to devise such a scheme, and that by its aid the desert may be explored to distances fully as great as any cattle could be driven; and, lastly, that these distant explorations may readily be carried on without the sacrifice of a single meal." Mr. Galton's plan may be briefly stated as follows:—"Let us, as before, suppose a party of explorers encamped on the edge of a large desert, and that their object is to proceed as far as possible into its interior without undergoing risk, or without depending on the discovery of halting-places, which possibly may not exist. We will also suppose, as is the case in Australia, that if there are no halting-places, there are no inhabitants. Mr. Galton recommends that the whole force should be divided into two sections, which sections he calls the exploring and supporting parties; the duty of the supporting party being not only to enable the exploring party to proceed to a much greater distance, even independently of a retreat, but also to secure a retreat from such extreme distance. Instead of reckoning by day's journeys, we will take the number of stages between meals; and, to fix the attention, we will suppose that they limit themselves to two meals per diem while from camp. Then the entire expedition, consisting of its exploring and supporting parties, having arrived at the end of the first stage, take their meals; and a section of the supporting party, having buried sufficient food and water to serve as a meal for all the rest of the expedition, return to camp. At the end of the second stage, a second section of the supporting party, bury stores sufficient to furnish a meal to all the remainder of the expedition, and likewise return to camp; and so on, until finally the supporting party are exhausted, and the exploring party are left alone in the desert. Then the exploring party will be left by the last section of the supporting party with their provisions untouched, with a secure retreat (for the returning sections will, of course, leave at each *cache* a meal for each of the exploring party), and able to prosecute further exploration as effectually as if starting from their camp, or as if they had found a halting-place in the desert. The size of the sections will of course depend upon circumstances. Mr. Galton thinks that the most useful division will be to halve the entire number at each stage. The utensils necessary to carry out this plan are half-gallon water tins four by four-and-a-half inches at base, and eight inches clear height,—food tins, square tin boxes, with close-fitting lids, four by four and-a-half inches at base and three inches high—light canvas bags, each capable of holding two water tins, and strong light poles, six feet long. These would be suited to expeditions conducted on foot. But Mr. Galton asserts, and indeed shows by elaborate and carefully compiled tables, that an expedition on his binary system, assisted by horses, may, without the loss of a single meal, accomplish eighteen day's journey, and, if hard pushed, even twenty-one day's journey, through desert country. From this we may form a conception of the immense distance to which an expedition assisted by camels might, under this system, penetrate into the interior. Indeed, if Mr. Galton's plan be sound, and if that plan be fairly carried out, only substituting camels for his horses, we do not see how Central Australia can hold out much longer. Should South Australian explorers succeed in their attempts to reach the north coast, plenty of work will still remain to be done. A forced march across our continent would indeed lead the way, but the vast interior will still remain to be explored.—*Argus*, 21st September.

MEXICO AND AMERICA.—Advices from the United States report an active interchange of communications between the Government and Senor Matta, the Minister accredited by the Juarez party in Mexico to Washington. Some treaty or other arrangement is said to be in course of negociation. There is, however, no question of any cessation of Mexican territory, which by the constitution Juarez has no power to grant. It is alleged that Senor Matta's object is to obtain for the Juarez Government the assistance of the United States, with a view to bringing the present internecine strife to a termination, and that meanwhile a number of American officers are about to join the forces of the federalists in Mexico. The British squadron is ordered off Vera Cruz to protect British property, and to watch over the fulfilment of the agreement lately made for the benefit of the Convention and English bondholders, by which the latter are to receive 33 per cent. of the Customs' revenues at Vera Cruz and Tampico in liquidation of accruing dividends and arrears. As regards the £800,000 in silver which has been stopped at Jalapa, there is an impression that very little belongs to British subjects, the British houses in the city of Mexico being understood to have refused to remit specie by that *conducta*, after conferring with Mr. Otway, the British Minister. —*Times*.

AN ORPHAN FROM MONTEBELLO.—A letter from Casale, in the *Salut Public* of Lyons, says:—"I met in the Piazza Savone a French Light Infantry soldier with a sparrow perched on his shoulder: the soldier smoking, the sparrow chirruping. 'You breed birds, my brave fellow?' said I. The man smiled and answered, 'This is an orphan from Montebello. The day of the fight, on leaving the village, we chased the Austrians across the fields. Bullets whistled among the trees like hail, and this poor bird, quite young, being terrified, fell from its nest on my arm. I thrust it into my shako, which had been pierced through by two balls, and thought no more of it until, on returning, I felt something scratch my head, and then I said, 'It is my little prisoner!' and, to the surprise and great astonishment of my comrades, I produced him. I have kept him since, and now we love each other dearly—do we not Montebello?' And as he spoke he held out his finger to the bird, which hopped on it without hesitation. I begged permission to buy Montebello a few cherries and to caress it. Catellus would not have kissed more tenderly the bird of Lesbia than I did that sparrow."

CONDITION OF THE ALLIED CAMP.—Accounts from the Allied camp describe the sufferings of the troops from the heat and from dysentery as being so severe as fully to account for the readiness with which the Emperor agreed to the suspension of hostilities. At Valeggio, close as it is to the Mincio, the troops suffer horribly from want of water. At Goito, where the corps of Prince Napoleon is encamped, the stench from the unburied horses is such that the peasants have been formed into squads and made to burn them. The French and Austrian corpses were also buried where they fell, but the graves are so shallow that every now and then you see a hand or a foot in the various stages of decay sticking out of the ground. The peasants have been recommended to shovel earth over the mounds. It is impossible (writes our informant) to know whether they have done so or not. If they have, the precaution is inadequate, as the air is tainted for miles, and the men who breathe that polluted atmosphere, and whose scanty supply of water is derived from the rivulets that drain this aceldama, sicken and fall ill by hundreds.—*Times*.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JOHNSON are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased WIFE, Eliza, which will move from her late residence at Pyrmont, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at three o'clock precisely. No circulars will be issued. JOHN HILL, jun., and SON, undertakers, King and Riley streets.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. ROBERT BYERS, late Auditor, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral. The procession to move from his late residence, College-buildings, Jamison-street, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at quarter to 3 o'clock p.m. N.B.—No circulars will be issued. REUBEN THOMAS, undertaker, 141, York-street, late of 54, King-street.

EDUCATION.—Campbelltown Scholastic Establishment. Conducted by the Rev. JOHN GIBSON. The district is most healthful and picturesque, and easy of access by rail from Sydney.

The usual branches of a sound, liberal education, are imparted, and every attention given to the mental, moral, and physical training of the pupils.

Terms, 45 Guineas.

There will be three vacancies on 1st October.

REFEREES.

Rev. Wm. Cuthbertson, B.A.
" Joseph Beezley
" T. Arnold
" T. L. Threlkeld
J. R. Houlding, Esq.
John Rowe, Esq.

EDUCATION.—The Misses DE MITZ have vacancies for daily pupils; also for young ladies as weekly boarders, on moderate terms. The ensuing quarter will commence on the 3rd October. 75, Elizabeth-st., North.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT, conducted by Mrs. PENDERED, Duke-street, Balmain.—Terms, which are moderate, on application. References kindly permitted to John Fairfax, Esq., Sydney; Charles Kemp, Esq., Sydney; the Rev. T. A. Gordon, Balmain; John Row Esq., Balmain. The quarter commences MONDAY, 3rd October.

F. J. LANDER'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.—Professor F. J. LANDER will be ready for reception every day, from nine to twelve a.m. and from two to five p.m., and hand a prospectus to his visitors. He can accommodate a limited number of boarders, from six to twelve years of age.

TERMS:—

Junior Course, per quarter,	... ...	2 guineas
Senior ditto, ditto ditto...	... ...	3 "
Payable quarterly, in advance.		
Boarders, per annum	... ...	65 "
Day boarders, ditto	... ...	20 "

The instruction of French and German being included in the above terms of the senior course, drawing only will be considered an extra.

High references given by Mr. W. Kirchner, Prussian Consul; Messrs. Rabone, Feez, and Co., Wynyard-street.
F. J. LANDER, 139, York-street.

LYCEUM SCHOOL.—PRIZES were given to the following Pupils, in the order of merit, for the greatest number of Good Marks during the quarter:—
MENSURATION.—Cahil, Parish, primus.
ALGEBRA.—Newton, Meiklejohn, Logan.
EUCLID.—Grey, Blackstone primus, Blackstone secundus, Newton, Meiklejohn, Levy.
ARITHMETICAL EXERCISES.—Meiklejohn primus, Harrison primus, Newton, M'Carthy, Meiklejohn secundus, Turner, Allman primus, Bartian, Molesworth, M'Roberts, Hanslow.
LATIN VERSIONS.—Baxter primus, Acutt primus, Acutt secundus, Colyer, Houston, Bastion, Smart, Moore tertius.
MAPS.—Blair, Kellick, Collyer.
For terms apply to W. S. CREENY, Headmaster.
☞ 77, Bathurst-street.

MISS FREEMAN'S Boarding and Day School, 29, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill. Vacancies for two boarders.

MR. HORNIMAN'S SCHOOL, 122, William-street. Vacancies for One or Two Boarders.

MR. MARMADUKE H. WILSON begs to intimate to his pupils that the ensuing quarter will commence on THURSDAY NEXT, October 6th. 28, Upper Fort-street.

ST. MARK'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, MACQUARIE FIELDS, NEAR LIVERPOOL.
"FIDE ET OPERA."
Visitors and Examiners.
Rev. JOHN WOOLLEY, D.C.L.,
Principal of Sydney University, late Fellow of University College, Oxford.
MORRIS BIRKBECK PELL, Esq., B.A.,
Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the University of Sydney, late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.
Principal,
Rev. GEORGE FAIRFOWL M'ARTHUR.

The entire management and discipline of the school is under the immediate personal direction of the Principal, who is assisted in every branch by an ample staff of resident and non-resident masters.

SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION INCLUDED IN THE FEES.

1. Classics — Latin and Greek	7. History, Ancient and Modern
2. Mathematics	8. Geography, Ancient and Modern
3. English Language	9. Natural Sciences
4. French Language	10. Experimental Sciences
5. German Language	11. Choral Singing.
6. Biblical Literature and Divinity	

SCALE OF FEES.
All Fees must be paid Quarterly, in advance.
Admission Fee, £5.

For one pupil	£70 per annum.
For two pupils (being brothers) each ...	60 "
For three or more pupils (being brothers) each	55 "

The above fees are exclusive of any charge which may arise during residence for medical advice or medicines.

Books and stationery are supplied, and will be charged for at the lowest prices for which they can be obtained.

EXTRA SUBJECTS (optional) INVOLVING EXTRA FEES.

1. Music—Pianoforte	£4 4 0 per quarter.
2. Drawing	2 2 0 "
3. Dancing or Drill	1 5 0 "

In reference to the above extra subjects, the Principal will gladly afford every facility to those pupils who may desire to take lessons; but they must be so arranged as not to interrupt the ordinary course as provided for in the time table.

REQUIREMENTS.

Each pupil must bring with him two white counterpanes, three pairs sheets, three pillow cases, two pairs of blankets, one pillow, six towels, together with an ample supply of such clothing as will enable him at all times to maintain his appearance as a young gentleman.

Each article of clothing and bedding must be clearly marked with the pupil's name in full.

VACATIONS.

Midsummer	Five weeks.
Easter	One week.
Midwinter	Four weeks
Michaelmas	One week.

As a rule, no pupil will be allowed to leave school during the usual terms—the vacations afford every reasonable opportunity for family reunions, and any interruptions beyond these cannot be permitted.

RESIDENCE DURING VACATIONS.

In the event of any pupil desiring, either for convenience or improvement, to remain in residence during a long vacation, such privilege will be conceded; every encouragement shall be given, and the constant attendance of a resident tutor shall be made available; but, at such times, no studies will be exacted. For this advantage, an extra charge of Ten Pounds, for each vacation passed in residence, will be made.

ADMISSION.

Applications to be made to the Rev. GEORGE F. M'ARTHUR, Macquarie Fields, near Liverpool.

YOUNG LADIES' EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT, Sion House, Charlotte-place, Church-hill, conducted by Miss MIVART. The course of instruction at this establishment includes all the essentials to a careful and sound English education. The classes for French, Italian, Singing, Drawing, Arithmetic, Latin, Dancing, and Calisthenics can be attended separately.

REDFERN MUNICIPALITY.—Fresh TENDERS are required for the ASSESSMENT of the Waterloo Ward, on or before FRIDAY next, at 5 p.m. Address to THOMAS HAYES, Esq., Chairman, Waterloo Mills.

TO BRICKLAYERS.—TENDERS are invited for the erection of a Brick CHIMNEY, at the Sydney Infirmary. Full particulars of the work given on application between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock. Tenders to be sent in on or before noon, of MONDAY, 3rd October.
JOHN DOUGALL, } Joint Secretaries.
M. H. STEPHEN. }

TENDERS for erecting Dwarf Stone Walls, Iron Railing, Pilasters, Gates, &c., at Burdekin Terrace, Hyde Park. Particulars at office of Mr. O. H. LEWIS, architect, 382, George-street.

SERGE AND PAPER.—Attention is invited to the notice from this Department, published in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of the 27th instant, calling for TENDERS for the above. The Treasury, Sydney, 28th September, 1859.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
26th September, 1859.

GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL AGENCY.—To Merchants and others.—Notice is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon of FRIDAY, the 7th day of October, 1859, from parties willing to undertake the conduct of all the Commercial Business of the Government of this colony, in London, during the term of three years, commencing on the first day of January, 1860, upon the conditions hereafter specified.

2. The business to be conducted will be strictly confined to such transactions as any mercantile house may properly undertake; it will not include those usually classed as banking transactions, or those connected with immigration.

3. The whole of the supplies for the Colonial Storekeeper's Department, as well as all Railway Plant and Rolling Stock, will be included in this arrangement.

4. Funds will be provided in London by the Government to the extent of the various indents, to be drawn for by the Agent, in such sums only as may from time to time be required, by his drafts on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London.

5. As the Agent will thus be placed in a position to transact business to the greatest advantage, and to purchase on the most favourable terms, all allowances, deductions, or rebates of every kind and description, must be credited to the Government. Any departure from this condition shall at once terminate the agreement. All documents connected with purchases made by the Agent, (such as bills of lading, invoices, &c.,) shall be handed in to the Bank, for transmission to this Government, prior to the departure of the monthly mail.

6. Freight for the various shipments must be arranged for at the lowest current rates.

7. The party whose tender may be accepted will be required to furnish security in the colony to the extent of £25,000 for the due performance of the contract.

8. Any further particulars and information in matters of detail which may be required can be obtained on application at this office.

9. It is requested that all tenders sent in may be endorsed on the envelope, "Government Commercial Agency in London."

10. The Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or indeed any tender, unless it shall appear to be clearly advantageous to the public interest.
E. C. WEEKES.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the erection of a cottage at Darling Point. Plans and specification to be seen on application to Mr. EDMUND T. BLACKET, Mort's-buildings, who will receive tenders on or before WEDNSDAY, October 5th. No tender will be accepted that is not perfectly satisfactory.

SAILORS' HOME.—No eligible tenders for rented premises having been received, the Provisional Committee have extended the time for receiving the same to MONDAY, the 10th October, 3 p.m.
NORTH, } Secretaries.
NAPOLEON LEVELL, }

REDFERN MUNICIPALITY.—TENDERS will be received for a SURVEYOR and CLERK, the duties at first being combined. Particulars can be obtained at Councillor GEORGE CRISPO'S, Chelsea-street, Surry Hills, between the hours of 11 and 4, on or before MONDAY next, 3rd October.

LESSEES OF RUNS are requested to take NOTICE that the Assessment for 1859, under the Act 22 Victoria No. 17, is, by the 3rd clause, made payable at the same time as the Rent, viz., on or before the 30th of the present month.
E. C. WEEKES.
The Treasury, New South Wales, 8th September, 1859.

FINAL NOTICE.—All ACCOUNTS due to the estate of the late HENRY WELSH, must be paid on or before the 30th instant, in order to prevent steps being taken for the recovery. GEORGE MOORE, administrator.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—Mr. HENRY N. MONTAGU, B.A., Tutor in Classics and Modern Languages, has removed to Belvidere Cottage, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, opposite St. Kilda House. Business letters can be addressed to Mr. Montagu as above, or at the EMPIRE Office.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. intend removing from their small and inconvenient stores, in Pitt-street, to those large and commodious premises now being built in George-street, next the Post Office.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—Health restored, without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, to the most enfeebled or shattered constitution, by DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.

No. 32,836: "Three years' excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life very miserable, have been radically removed by Du Barry's health-restoring food. Alex. Stuart, Archdeacon of Ross, Skibbereen." Cure No. 3,906: "Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility have been removed by Du Barry's excellent food. James Porter, Athol-street, Perth."

Especially prepared in tin cannisters, 1 lb., 3s. 3d.; 2 lb., 5s. 6d.; 5 lb., 13s. 6d.; 12 lb., 27s.

PARROT, BROTHERS, 12, Hunter-street, sole wholesale agents for Australia; Smith, Peate, and Co., 113, George-street; G. Heath, 334, George-street; M. M'Mahon, 410, George-street; S. Bennett and Co., 482, George-street; T. Barlow, 756, George-street; W. T. Pinhey, 259, Pitt-street; Redford and Burrell, 219, Pitt-street.

NORRIE'S POULTRY RESTORATIVE, a certain cure for all diseases of poultry, fancy birds, water fowl, &c., and most especially valuable as a preventive, imparting vigour and high condition. 222, Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—SELLING OFF, SELLING OFF, SELLING OFF.
GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE.

For the purpose of giving the greatest publicity possible to the EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS to be made at GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S during the first time of their stock being offered to the public at such VERY LOW and UNRESERVED PRICES.

Their shop and stores, in which they have carried on their business of WHOLESALE and RETAIL DRAPERS for the last TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, will be closed on FRIDAY and SATURDAY next, for the purpose of REDUCING and RE-MARKING the whole of their stock of

Drapery Summer Dresses
Fancy Department
Ladies' Underclothing
Baby Linen, Hosiery
Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Polkas
Ready-made Clothing, Cloths
Carpets and Furnishing Articles.

And will re-open on MONDAY MORNING, being the first day of their

GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE.

To SELL OFF, SELL OFF, SELL OFF the whole of their immense STOCK, previously to removing to those LARGE and CAPACIOUS PREMISES in GEORGE-STREET, NEXT POST OFFICE.

MESSRS. THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO. have just opened their summer shipments of the following choice goods for gentlemen's wear.

HATS.—Drab merino, shell, and mohair
Black Paris nap, extra light.
HOSIERY.—Gauze cotton half-hose
Lisle thread
Balbriggan
Spun silk.
SHIRTS and PANTS.—Anglo-Indian gauze
Extra gauze merino
Lisle thread
Taffeta and spun silk
Choice crimean shirts, in silk and wool
Silk warp ditto (quite new).
GLOVES.—Josephine kid
Transverse union
Wellington cuffed ditto
Ditto tan forchettes
Cambridge and oxford ditto.
TIES.—The new don tie, in every color
Netted ditto
Eton, eglington, and oxford.
Sun umbrellas, in various textures.

MESSRS. THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO. have THIS DAY opened a supply of genuine Macintosh Goods, consisting of coats, capes, togas, swimming belts, waterproof shirts, nursing aprons, and canteens.

JUST OPENED, by THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., a lot of
PINA DRESSES,
which have been purchased very cheap, and are now offered in the Silk Rooms, Barrack-street, at
ONE GUINEA THE DRESS,
a decided bargain.
Also,
A lot of BLACK SILKS, purchased cheap, 2s. 7½d., 2s. 9½d., 2s. 10½d., 2s. 11½d., 3s. 3d. per yard.
Excellent value, and good black.

CALEDONIAN MEETING, MELBOURNE.—For SALE, a plain undress HIGHLAND SUIT, of finest Shepherds' Plaid, quite new, lately from Inverness; sporran, skene-dhu, grey balmoral bonnet and hose—£12 12s. Apply to A. H. SHORT, tailor, 40, Park-street.

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT.—Messrs. H. COHEN and CO. beg to inform their numerous customers that their establishment, the MONSTER CLOTHING HALL, 402, George-street, will CLOSE THIS EVENING (Wednesday), at 5 o'clock, RE-OPEN SATURDAY EVENING, at 6; trusting their friends and patrons will reserve their purchases until the reopening of their Monster Clothing Hall, 402, George-street.

EVERY description of Ladies' Bonnets and Hats, artificial flowers, feathers, and millinery; also men's panama, cabbagetree, felt, and other hats, in quantities to suit the trade. GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO., manufacturers and importers, Wynyard-street, Sydney, and 15, Aldermanbury, London.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS, just opened, ex JOHN BANKS.—WEBB and CO. have just opened their new summer goods in crinoline and fancy straw hats, millinery, crinoline and fancy straw bonnets, all of the newest designs; bonnet shapes, flowers, feathers, &c. WEBB and CO., 261, Pitt-street.

NOW LANDING, by the undersigned, ex Siam.—14 cases of the best and most fashionable black and drab HATS; black, blue, and tweed cloth CAPS; fancy silk and velvet ditto.

Every description of hats made to order.

Country storekeepers are reminded that they can get the sizes only that they may want, and thus avoid the accumulation of bad stock.

B. MOUNTCASTLE, manufacturer and importer, 319, George-street; also, at the Branch Establishment, 64, Market-street.

ON SALE by the undersigned, wholesale and retail—
Gold oak leaf lace, of various breadths
Gold navy ditto, ditto
Gold Austrian wave ditto, ditto
Gold embroidered crowns, anchors, cannons, grenades, &c.
Gold embroidered navy, military, medical, and commissariat ornaments
Gold shoulder cord
Gold braid, &c.
Gold embroidered buttons
Gold and silver livery bands
Gold tinsel lace and tassels
English and French cap peaks and straps
Tissue paper (by the ream only)
Military and navy caps made to order.

B. MOUNTCASTLE, hat manufacturer and importer, 319, George-street; also at the Branch Establishment, 64, Market-street.

FRENCH FELT HATS, napped and unnapped, LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., importers, 205, George-street North.

REAL PANAMA HATS.—The finest in the colony, price, 20s. to 30s., at JAMES THOMSON'S, hatter, King-street.

SHIRTS, OUTFITS, &c.—M. A. HUGHES' Unique shirts fit perfectly, are moderate in price, and unsurpassed in quality. Youths' shirts, in all sizes. Orders promptly executed. New Buildings, 94, Market-st. East.

WAX FLOWERS.—Mrs. W. S. BRETT begs to inform her friends and the public, that she continues to give LESSONS in the above art. Also that she has just received, ex John Banks, from London, a choice selection of white and coloured sheet wax, of very superior quality; colours, tinting brushes, wire, scissors, curling pins, cutters, and moss, together with fruit, leaf and grape moulds, which are now open for inspection at her residence, 170, Riley-street, South Head Road. N.B. Ladies desiring to take lessons in the above, will be waited upon at their own residences if required; or at Mrs. READING'S, Berlin House, Market-street. Orders by post will be punctually attended to.

PARIS KID GLOVES.—Just opened, ex John Banks, a case of Seravier's celebrated gloves, first quality. LEWIS (late Pillet), French Glove Depot, 10, Hunter-street.

GENTLEMEN'S LACE TIES, in every variety. LEWIS (late Pillet), French Glove Depot, 10, Hunter-street.

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER SCARVES, new designs. LEWIS (late Pillet), French Glove Depot, 10, Hunter-street.

SMALL CIRCULATING LIBRARY for SALE. Apply Mr. HOLLANDS, 39, Parramatta-street, opposite Tooth's Brewery.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The First Number of "THE SOUTHERN CROSS," the New Weekly Newspaper, will be Given Away, on the 1st of OCTOBER. Advertisers are requested to send in their orders early, as the number of advertisements inserted will be limited. Advertising Agency Office, 10, BRIDGE-STREET.

AUSTRALIAN HOME COMPANION.—The attention of the friends of colonial literature is respectfully drawn to this publication, to secure its permanent establishment, their continued and increased support is earnestly desired. Its large circulation (1900) is an evidence of the high appreciation in which it is held by the public, and is a security to those who desire to promote its interest, that their confidence is not misplaced. Many difficulties require yet to be overcome, and the publisher would press these considerations upon its friends, that its progressive improvement may be promoted and its usefulness further increased. 300, Pitt-street, Sydney.

JUST PUBLISHED.—The Rosella Schottische, illustrated, 2s. 6d. To be had at the Music Shops.

SAMUEL GOOLD begs to announce that he has taken those eligible premises known as the Bible and Tract Depot, corner of Pitt and King streets, where he will carry on the Bookselling and Stationery Business, and where he will continue to sell the publications of the Bible and Tract Societies.

OBLIQUE GRAND PIANOS, by the celebrated manufacturer Erard.—Just landed, a shipment of the above (ex Madura); also, a shipment of Collard and Collard, ex per Blue Jacket, will be landed shortly. W. H. PALING, 83, Wynyard-square.

ERARD FULL GRAND PIANOFORTE, ex John Banks, imported by a gentleman in anticipation of the building of a new house, but which being delayed, and having no room in his present residence worthy so noble and costly an instrument, is desirous of disposing of same. May be seen at Messrs. HURFORD'S, Castlereagh-street.

BROADWOOD and SONS' PIANOFORTES, of every description, with all their modern improvements. The undersigned is now selling his large stock of first-class instruments, direct from the above houses, at low cash prices, to make room for further shipments from the above celebrated and other makers. Country orders faithfully executed. Pianofortes tuned and repaired.

W. KING, importer, from Broadwood and Sons' warehouse, 71, Market-street.

PIANOFORTES.—W. J. JOHNSON and CO. beg to draw public attention to their stock of Pianofortes, consisting of Grands and Cottages, in every variety of wood, by BROADWOOD, COLLARD and COLLARD, KIRKMAN and SON, CADBY, &c. These instruments are prepared to resist the influences of extreme climates, and therefore stand well in tune. The prices will be found very moderate for pianos so substantially made.

MUSIC.—Consisting of every variety of elementary instructions, vocal and instrumental, pianoforte pieces and songs, by the best composers. Catalogues sent for two penny stamps.

N.B.—Pianofortes repaired, tuned, removed, lent on hire, and taken in exchange.

W. J. JOHNSON and CO., pianoforte and music importers, 172, Pitt-street.

MAIZE FLOUR, &c., ex Ocean Rover, from New York. This meal makes very nutritious food for children, is kiln-dried, and will keep sweet for two years. One hundred lb. barrels, 25s. each. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE, a Ladies' Phaeton, with head and back seat behind, built for one horse; a very light Dogcart Phaeton, with reversible hind seat, to carry six; an American Spider Phaeton, with head, built to carry two; also, an American-built Tilbury. J. A. PARFITT and CO., William-street.

FOR SALE, a first-rate SADDLE, all hogskin, price £3. A. MOORE and CO.

SUPERIOR NEW ZEALAND POTATOES for SALE, at 50s. per ton. BROWN and HILL, Grafton Wharf.

PUBLIC-HOUSE, in excellent business; terms moderate. Apply to Mr. DELOHERY, at once, Pitt-st.

PUBLIC HOUSES.—Mr. DELOHERY has some suitable for all—large or small capitalists. 137, Pitt-st.

A GOOD MILKING GOAT for SALE, just kidded. Apply 417, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand SPRING-CART. Apply Mr. FOWLER'S, 191, Lower George-street.

EMPTY ZINC and Wood and Tin Wood Cases (large sizes), for SALE. F. PERKS and CO., 212, Pitt-st.

PRIME NEW ZEALAND POTATOES, at £3 10s. per ton. Apply on board the CHRISTOPHER GEORGE, Grafton Wharf.

TIMBER.—An assortment of foreign and colonial, rough and dressed timber; also, shingles, laths, palings, posts and rails, skirtings, mouldings, architraves, ridge rolls, doors, sashes, sash doors, French lights, &c. N.B.—Wholesale and retail. H. MOON, Walker's Wharf, Fort-street; or Steam Saw Mills, Liverpool-street West.

CEDAR BOARDS, in quantities for shipment or up-country. H. MOON, Walker's Wharf, Fort-street.

MORPETH STEAM COALS, at 21s. per ton, to parties sending their own carts. H. MOON.

STEAM SAW-MILLS for SALE, with moulding-mills, T. and G. machine, vertical frame, saws, chest, grist mill, smut machine, corn and cob crusher, with belting, shafting, pulleys, forges, tools, and all the necessary paraphernalia in complete working order, now in full operation, at Walker's Wharf, Fort-street. Apply to H. MOON, on the premises.

CASE FACTORY.—Soap and Candle Boxes, &c. H. MOON, Walker's Wharf, Fort-street.

WOODEN HOUSES, and Stores and Manufactures, in wood generally. H. MOON, Walker's Wharf.

COLOURED BOOTS—a beautiful sample—in Ladies' and Children's, just opened, at G. SWYNY'S, 66 Market-street.

NOTICE to SNUFFERS.—ARCHIBALD THOMSON has just finished a very superior melder of the celebrated Scotch Rappee; price 4s. per lb. Steam Snuff Mills, 521, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, to purchase, in the suburbs, a COTTAGE, containing six rooms, kitchen, servant's room, &c. Apply by letter, stating terms and particulars, to M. D. L., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to PURCHASE a Four-roomed COTTAGE. Surry Hills preferred. Address, stating price, to H. A. G., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to SELL Rosewood Cottage PIANOFORTES, a bargain. 200, Clarence-street, three doors off Druitt-street.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, with balcony, and back BEDROOM, first floor, TO LET; or as OFFICES. 39, Elizabeth-street North.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET, in a Private Family, with Board. 41, Crown-st., Woolloomooloo.

A LARGE BEDROOM, with Partial Board, to LET, at No. 4, Devonshire-terrace, William-street.

A COMFORTABLE BEDROOM TO LET, at No. 6, Duke-street, suitable for a person in business; rent low.

A COTTAGE to LET in Woolloomooloo-street. For particulars apply at Paddington Brewery.

BOARD and RESIDENCE in an English family. Bedroom overlooking Harbour. 1, Cumberland-st. North.

BOARD or PARTIAL BOARD and Residence. 289, Castlereagh-street, south of Park-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for two respectable Men. Mrs. TURNER'S 37, Stanley-street.

BALMAIN.—To LET, the COTTAGE lately occupied by Mr. Frankland. Apply to Mr. TWENTYMAN.

BALMAIN.—To LET, a delightfully situated HOUSE, with two verandahs and water frontage, at present occupied by the Rev. T. Arnold, containing seven good rooms, hall, and cellar, with large garden, yard, well of water, and bathing-house. Apply to Mr. RAMSAY, Balmain; or to Mr. S. GOOLD, Pitt and King streets.

BALMAIN.—BOARD and RESIDENCE in a private family. Apply 233, George-street North.

KISSING POINT.—To LET, a good Stone COTTAGE, and orchard containing a fine assortment of fruit-trees, mostly in excellent bearing condition; rent greatly reduced. Apply to Mr. H. BOND, at Messrs. P. N. Russell and Co.'s, George-street; or to Mrs. HENRY, on the premises.

KING-STREET.—To DRAPERS, HABERDASHERS, and others looking out for FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PREMISES.—To LET, for a term of years, with immediate possession, extensive and valuable business Premises in KING-STREET, between Pitt and George streets, fitted with handsome plate glass double shop front, and every convenience necessary for carrying on a large trade. Full particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. R. P. RICHARDSONN, Bank Buildings, George-street.

NEWTOWN and COOK'S RIVER ROAD.—To be LET, for 99 years, at moderate rentals, in suitable allotments, with a right to purchase the freehold within seven years, all those FORTY ACRES of LAND, fronting the Cook's River Road, situate between Mr. Thomas Holt's and Mr. Fanning's properties. This property has been surveyed and allotted by Messrs. Reuss and Brown. Plans and lithographs are being prepared. Apply to Mr. M. F. JOSEPHSON, at No. 252, Castlereagh-street, or to Mr. CHARLES PITTS, Campbell-street, upon the ground.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE, pleasantly situated. Apply to Mr. PALMER, Naturalist, 9, Hunter-street.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE, pleasantly situated, for one Gentleman. Apply 74, Prince-street.

SIX-ROOM HOUSE, £1 per week, Union-street, Erskine-street, enquire at No. 27.

SOUTH HEAD. The SIGNAL HOTEL to LET. Apply to ANDREW ALLAN, auctioneer, 86, King-street.

STORE TO LET, with immediate possession.—The STORE now in the occupation of the undersigned. S. A. JOSEPH, Margaret-street.

SHOP, in George-street, opposite the Markets, to be LET. Apply next door; or to J. BARTLETT, opposite Police Office.

TO STOREKEEPERS and others.—To LET, or for SALE, the Darling Downs STORE, in the flourishing towns of Warwick, Queensland, lately in the occupation of M. Berkman. They comprise a substantial two-storied brick store, 64 x 42 feet; a Dwelling-house of nine rooms, with every convenience, servants' rooms, garden, &c. Attached to the stores are two side stores; and detached a two-storied store, 55 x 50 feet. The largest trade in the district having been carried on in these stores for a number of years, there can be no doubt in the hands of a man of business, a splendid fortune could be realised in a few years. For terms, &c., apply to ROSSITER and LAZARUS, 216, George-street.

TO BE LET, furnished, that commodious residence, CHESHUNT HOUSE, overlooking the harbour, at the junction of Cumberland-place and George-street; coach-house, stables, &c. Apply to Mr. T. B. DEARIN, Baptist-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR of large Premises in George-street—the centre of business, with a front entrance, and convenient platform at the rear for hoisting in goods, capable of holding 500 tons of merchandise; suitable for any business. JAMES H. ATKINSON, Royal Hotel Gateway.

TO LET, Two HOUSES, delightfully situated. R. HARNETT, 13, Hunter-street.

TO LET, Two new HOUSES, in Hill's-terrace, Riley-street, containing four rooms and a kitchen, with verandahs, balconies, spacious yards, and water laid on. Rent, moderate. Apply to JOHN HILL, jun., King-street, or William-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, Two UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with use of kitchen. 85, Gloucester-street.

TO LET, that commodious PUBLIC-HOUSE, and premises, situate on Brickfield-hill, Sydney, known as the "Golden Fleece," at present occupied by Mr. Markwell. There are extensive stables, very large yard, and every convenience for teams. Possession will be given on the 1st of January next. For particulars apply to G. W. GRAHAM, solicitor, 6, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, the SHOP, DWELLING-HOUSE, and premises, on Brickfield-hill, Sydney, at present occupied by Mr. Watson, chemist, &c., three doors south of Goulburn-street. Possession will be given on the 1st of January next. Apply to G. W. GRAHAM, solicitor, 6, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

TO LET, the STORES and premises off George-street, recently in the occupation of Messrs. Egan and Son. Apply to G. W. GRAHAM, solicitor, Elizabeth-st. North.

TO WORKING MEN and others.—TO LET, comfortable HOUSES, in a healthy situation, at moderate rents. Apply to Mr. J. R. TREEVE, 309, late 214, George-street.

TO LET, a PARLOUR and BEDROOM, furnished. Apply at the Nelson Hotel, William-street. None but single gentlemen need apply.

TO LET, in the best part of William-street, four doors above Dowling-street, the HOUSE, No. 126, containing nine rooms, and out-offices. Enquire at the house.

TO LET, in Kent-street South, a HOUSE, of five rooms, with large back premises, water laid on, and taxes paid. Apply to Messrs. L. and S. SAMUEL, 181, Pitt-street North.

TO LET, two HOUSES, near Hyde Park. G. F. BAKER, Hunter-street, late EMPIRE Office.

TO LET, three small COTTAGES at Rushcutter-bay. Apply W. FOSTER, grocer, near the toll-gate.

TO LET, on the Great Southern Road, near Bargo River, from the 1st of January, 1860, those new premises, the property of John Ashcroft. The house contains twelve rooms, stables for fourteen horses, with sheds, and kitchen, &c., together with eighty acres of land. This property is well suited for a public-house. Also; Those BUSINESS PREMISES, situated at Upper Picton. The house contains thirteen rooms, stable for twelve horses, stockyards, with a good garden. Water on the premises. This house is well suited for a public-house, or store. For terms, apply to the proprietor. None but capitalists will be treated with. JOHN ASHCROFT.

TO LET, with immediate possession, BAKER'S HOTEL, King-street. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, a HOUSE, in Woodstock-terrace, Paddington, delightful and healthy situation. Apply to Mr. TAYLOR, on the premises.

TO LET, a first-class Family RESIDENCE, in Underwood-street, PADDINGTON, near Woodstock-terrace. The house is built of stone, with verandah all round, and balcony at the back, having a commanding view of the whole harbour from the Heads to the Observatory. The house contains eight rooms, kitchen, pantry, store, bath-house, coach-house, four-stall stable, hayloft, large yard, &c., and a well laid out garden all round. It is situated in a most delightful and healthy situation, with a never-failing supply of pure water. Apply on the premises, to Mr. W. TAYLOR.

TO LET, a comfortable RESIDENCE, Crown-street, Surry Hills. Apply to GARLAND and BINGHAM, 115, York-street.

TO LET, comfortable verandah COTTAGE, 4, Judge-street, Woolloomooloo Bay, entrance hall, six rooms, kitchen, good yard, water laid on, taxes paid; rent, £1 per week. WILLIAM ALLEN, 476, George-street.

TO LET, those Convenient STORES, 77, Sussex-street, opposite the H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf. Apply 38, Sussex-street.

TO LET, Comfortable COTTAGE, near Newtown Railway Station, six rooms; good water. 24, Prince-st.

TO LET, Furnished APARTMENTS. 32, Upper Fort-street, Flagstaff Hill.

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SYDNEY: Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS, at the Office of the "Sydney Morning Herald," Pitt and Hunter streets, Thursday, September 29th, 1859.

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